THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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Vol. LII, No. 10 New York, March 4, 1916 Whole Number 1350

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

NATION-WIDE PRESS-POLL ON SIZE OF ARMY AND NAVY—*The confusion of many voices advocating diverse and conflicting plans for "preparedness" has led us to ask 500 editors in all parts of the country to give their views on the size of the Army and Navy we should have, and to say whether they think "militarism" is a real peril to America. The replies cover every State in the Union, and give the first national expression of opinion on these vital problems. They will be analyzed and presented clearly and comprehensively in these pages next week. The edition of this issue will be limited, and orders should be placed* NOW *to avoid disappointment.*

THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN FOR STRENGTHENING THE ARMY

AN ADDITION OF 35,000 MEN to the authorized strength of the standing Army, which the law now limits to 100,000; the expansion of this force in case of war to 275,000; the "virtual Federalization" of the militia organizations of the several States, and the increase of their aggregate strength to 425,000; and the development of an available reserve force of men who have served in either the Army or the militia—these are the outstanding features of the Army Reorganization Bill fathered by Representative Hay, of Virginia. This, in the opinion of the Republican Rochester *Post Express*, is "a step in the right direction—as long a step, perhaps, as a Democratic Congress could be expected to take." But, this paper adds, "it is a leisurely preparation for possibilities some years ahead rather than effective preparation for a crisis that may be near." Another Republican paper, the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, discussing Mr. Hay's program in a tone of approval, notes that so far as it relates to the regular army it "embodies substantially Mr. Garrison's plans," altho it substitutes a Federalized militia for his proposed "Continental Army." The bill, concludes *The Telegraph*, even if "not all that it should be," is for the present "the best obtainable."

The most controversial feature of the Hay Bill is its proposal to increase Federal control over the militia. Its provisions to this end are thus summarized by the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.):

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REPRESENTATIVE JAMES HAY,

Who, as Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is largely responsible for the legislative form which the Administration's "Greater Army" program must take.

"The authorized strength of the active militia would be 425,000 on the basis of 800 men from a Congressional district. The terms of the enlistments will be that the men shall be obligated to answer the call of the President for service anywhere, without intervention of the Governors of the States, and the right given the latter by State laws to muster out militia commands is annulled. Militia officers and men under peace-conditions will receive from the United States one-fourth of the pay given to regulars. Nothing is left in the power of the Governors except the right reserved by the Constitution to the States to appoint militia officers. Inasmuch as it is proposed by Congress to fix the qualifications of aspirants, and as appointees who are unqualified will be denied pay, even the exercise of this reserved State power will be under Federal control. The period of enlistment in the militia will be six years—three with the colors and three in the reserve."

The same paper goes on to say:

"From all sources—the regular army, the cadet corps, and the militia—there should be produced a reserve force of officers and men amounting, at the end of six years after the plan should be put into effect, to 743,000 men. Adding to these the regular army recruited to a war-footing (275,000) and the active militia (425,000), there would be available a total force of 1,443,000 trained men. These estimates are based on the assumption that the required numbers would voluntarily enlist; but this is the basic assumption of the Garrison plan or any plan not involving conscription. The efficiency of the force would depend upon the degree of perfection obtained in its organization and training and the adequacy of the provisions made for its armament, supplies, and transportation. The committee plan also assumes that the States will share with the Federal Government the burden of maintenance of the militia. Will they?"

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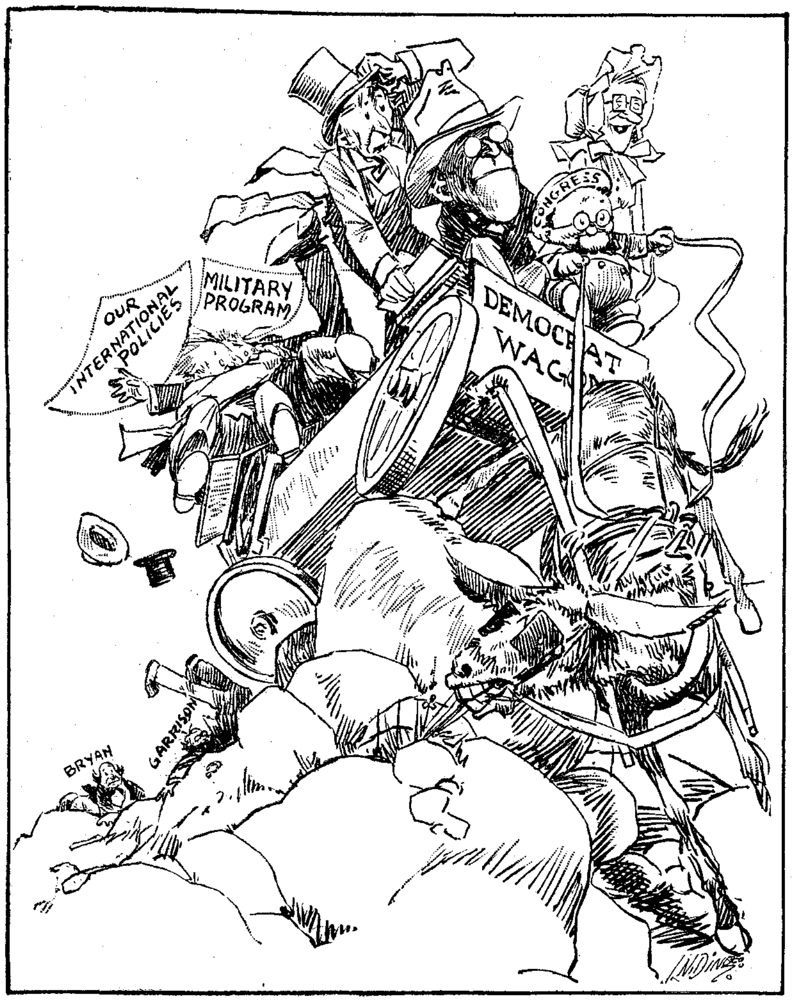
If this plan, worked out by Chairman Hay and his colleagues on the House Committee on Military Affairs, places the National Guard under Federal control "in fact as well as in theory," remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), it will supply "the best possible answer" to all the recent attacks on the Committee's ability and motives. Yet we find another Democratic paper, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, deploring the surrender of State rights involved in such a program, and regretting the sacrifice of the Continental Army. A Federalized militia, declares this paper, "is bound to represent on the part of the party of Jefferson a surrender of State rights more striking than any ever planned by Federalists or Whigs or Republicans." "If we must have greater preparedness," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "it seems to us wise and proper to try what can be done with the militia before abandoning it." But many editors are convinced that the nation can not be given adequate control over the militia without a Constitutional amendment. Says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which finds the other features of the bill "unobjectionable":



DON'T KNOW WHERE THEY'RE GOING, BUT THEY'RE ON THEIR WAY.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

"The Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs declares that the army bill will provide for 'virtual Federalization' of the militia of the States. As this plan of modified Federalization is the dominating feature of the bill, we may fairly assume that Mr. James Hay's idea is to give the nation a 'virtual' army for land defense. . . . . . .

"It is extremely doubtful if Congress can, by special act, nullify the power of a State Governor to muster out the militia if he chooses to do so, or to prevent him from exercising his full control of the militia in times of peace. In war, the President already has control of the militia under the Federal Constitution. Mr. Hay and his adherents claim that 'able lawyers' hold that this Federalization scheme will be legal, altho such high authorities as the President of the United States, Mr. Garrison (who is surely an 'able lawyer'), Mr. Henry L. Stimson, and the Judge Advocate-General of the Army have lately spoken to the contrary. . . . . . .

"In fact, the present Federalization scheme promises no truer Federalization than has been accomplished by the Dick Bill of 1903, and its amendments in 1908, in spite of the fact that a large sum of Federal money will be handed over annually to the States to pay the officers and men."

And under the heading "Military Pork," we read in a New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) editorial:

"Scrutiny of the details made public by Mr. Hay fails to reveal any real Federalization in this pretense at preparedness, except the pay-roll, by which officers and men of the National Guard will receive stipends from the Federal Treasury. The Governors of the various States are to appoint the officers of the new militia—a reaffirmation of the old system of 'political officering' condemned so roundly by Washington. Nominally, the Secretary of War is to have the power to veto the appointment of any officer who does not measure up to the standard which the War Department may see fit to set, but it is unpleasant to contemplate the havoc that political pull will play with such standards.

"And what a golden stream of patronage the Federal militia pay-roll will open up! Privates are to receive $48 per year, second lieutenants $250, first lieutenants $300, and captains $500. Colonels and generals will receive only slightly more than captains, the rates of pay being approximately one-fourth of those for the same ranks in the regular army. Even the framers of this remarkable measure evidently realized that there would have to be some limit to the number of the 'faithful' who could be 'taken care of' on such a pay-roll, so the maximum strength of the 'Federals' in any year is to be fixt at 425,000 men.

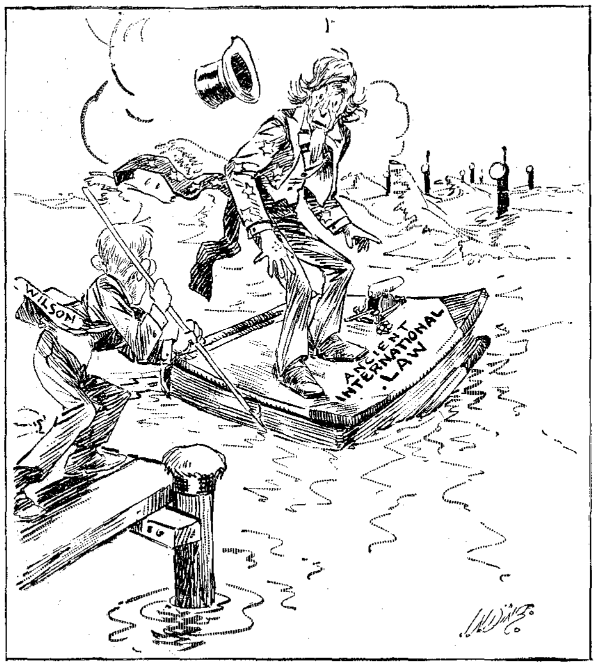
"The most illuminating feature of this restrictive provision is that it limits the organization of the new army to 800 men to a Congress district. Instead of army corps we are to have 'Congress corps,' and each and every Congressman will have his proportionate share of the military pork. . . . . . .

"There is no inherent objection to paying salaries to militiamen; in fact, the idea might be a very good one if the control of the militia were clinched absolutely under the direction of the regular army heads. But to pour millions of dollars into a Federal-militia sieve held by the States will be folly. Before the Federal militia is ever created the certain injection of politics through the element of State control assures a deplorable lack of discipline, the backbone of any military organization. And buying an army which has no discipline is like buying an automobile which has no engine—it may be good to look at, but it will not travel far. If the militia is to be Federalized there should be an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to repeal the clause 'reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia' so that it may be Federalized in fact as well as in name."

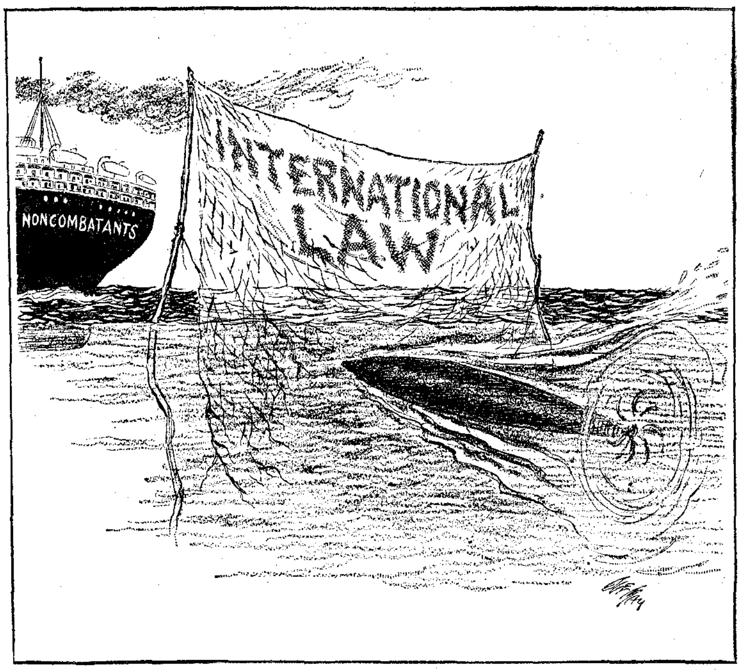
The Democratic program in the House would give us "a paper army" rather than a real army, declares the Republican New York *Tribune*, which asks impatiently: "Why give so much time, energy, and money to building up reserves of dubious value while refusing to create an adequate mobile army equal to meeting the first shock of an invasion and a permanent organization capable of assimilating the bodies of half-raw recruits which are to supply its wastage." The only hope, says *The Tribune*, "now lies with the more alert and progressive Military Affairs Committee of the Senate."

As a protest against the alleged inadequacy of the Hay Bill, Representative Gardner (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill providing for a standing army of 281,000 men—the number recommended by the War College experts. He said:

"All military authorities agree that we shall need 500,000 men to stop the first rush of the enemy in case our fleet is mastered. The War College says that that first-line force ought to be composed exclusively of regulars or reserves of regulars."



SENDING HIM OUT TO FIGHT THE SUBMARINES.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.



HUMANITY DEMANDS A STRONGER NET.
—May in the Cleveland *Leader*.

NEW RÔLES FOR OLD RULES.

THE AMERICANS KILLED IN MEXICO

SENATOR FALL COMPLAINS that the Government's report to the Senate on the Mexican situation is only intended to "scatter the fire" of the Administration's critics, and the New York *Sun* (Ind.) describes it as "a political document—in fact, a Presidential-campaign paper, characterized by special pleading, and more notable for its omissions and evasions than for any information communicated." This report (which is summarized below) gives the number of Americans killed in Mexico during 1913, 1914, and 1915 as seventy-six. Republican papers, needless to say, are not slow to echo the *Sun's* opinion. But "Secretary Lansing's attempt to minimize the importance of Mexican conditions is nullified by the facts which he is compelled to admit," thinks the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* (Ind.); and the morning *Ledger* (Ind.) remarks that "the significant omissions in the list of American victims of the revolution in Mexico, which omissions include the men who fell at Vera Cruz and the mining employees massacred at Santa Ysabel by Villa bandits in February, and the evident effort to shift responsibility by including in the record the fatalities which occurred before March 4, 1913, will but deepen the conviction that the Administration has made a lamentable failure in dealing with one of the gravest of the problems which have confronted it." The outstanding fact disclosed, says the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.), is "the increased turbulence and violence which followed the overthrow of the Huerta provisional Government by United States arms," and another Republican critic, the Boston *Transcript*, thinks the report only strengthens Elihu Root's scathing indictment of President Wilson's Mexican policy. "A big price has been paid for watchful waiting," exclaims the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), and the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) remarks that "what makes the record of murder and destruction ugly is that it does not carry a convincing 'Ended.'"

Defenders of the Administration, on the other hand, retort that Senator Fall's demand for this report was in itself nothing but a partizan political move; and they remind us that the New Mexico Senator, besides being a Republican, is himself heavily interested in Mexican business-enterprises. "What he and his friends really want is the annexation of a considerable part of Mexico," declares the Chicago *News* (Ind.), which adds that "the number of American lives lost thus far in Mexico is few compared with the number that would have been lost through armed intervention by the United States." This official report does not justify the often-heard assertion that "hundreds of Americans" have been killed in Mexico, says the Democratic Buffalo *Enquirer*, which goes on to say:

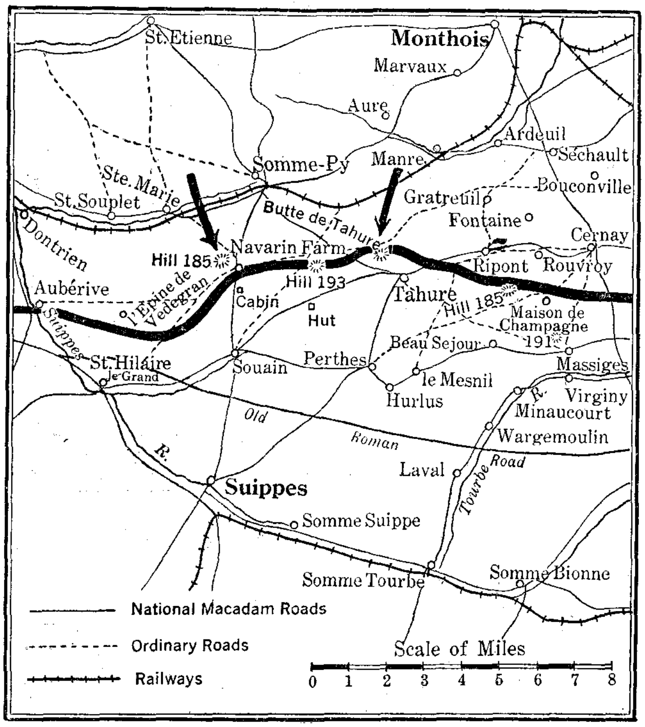
> "According to Elihu Root's address to the Republican State convention, 40,000 Americans had 'sought their fortune' in Mexico. . . . These Americans adventured among a bitterly hostile people. They refused to depart when advised by their Government. They lingered where Mexicans were killing one another without mercy. The wonder is that more were not killed. . . . . .
>
> "There is no other than Wilson's way of dealing with Mexico, except the Roosevelt-Root way of making life and property secure in Mexico by killing thousands of American young men and by burning up thousands of millions of American taxes.
>
> "How many want to die or send their sons to die for Root's 40,000 'fortune-seekers' in Mexico and their 'thousand millions' of capital? In the answer to that is the answer to the question whether 'jumping into Mexico' is the wish and will of the American people."

The record, insists the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "is clear enough for any fair-minded citizen to make up his mind that the wholesale condemnation of the Administration's Mexican policy is unjust and short-sighted." President Wilson has kept us out of war, this paper adds, and has "increased our friendly relations with the other republics of this hemisphere." And in the New York *World* (Dem.) we read:

> "Since the murder of Madero in 1913, that country has been a Vesuvius of revolution and counter-revolution, and the wonder is that, with the much larger foreign representation, the loss of life has not been more appalling.
>
> "Deplorable as all this is, we are to remember that few Americans have been killed because they were Americans. In most instances, compelled by circumstances perhaps, they have been partizans of a faction, or, threatened with spoliation, have fallen in defense of their property. The United States has not been without experience of this kind, both as a nation wronged and a nation in the wrong.
>
> "Spaniards in Cuba put to death several members of the crew of the *Virginius* because they were Americans. A Valparaiso mob killed American bluejackets because they were Americans. In due course we accepted indemnity for both outrages. American mobs in Wyoming killed Chinese and in New Orleans killed Italians because they were Chinese and Italians, and we paid

for the outrages with money. During the time in which 112 Americans lost their lives in Mexico, 92 Mexicans were killed on American soil. If law-abiding nations were to refuse explanations and adjustments on such occasions, war would be almost universal and perpetual."

On January 6, the Senate adopted a resolution, introduced by Senator Fall, requesting the President, "if not incompatible with the public interests," to lay before it certain information, documents, reports, and letters relating to the Mexican situation. On February 17, the President sent to the Senate a long report prepared by Secretary Lansing, giving the number of Americans killed in Mexico, and recounting the incidents leading up to the recognition of Carranza's *de-facto* Government, but withholding many confidential reports on the plea that their publication would not be compatible with the public interest. The showing as to Americans killed is as follows:


St.Etienne
Monthois
Marvaux
Aure
Ardeuil
Séchault
Somme-Py
Manre
Bouconville
Ste. Marie
St.Souplet
Butte de Tahure
Gratreuil
Fontaine
Cernay
Dontrien
Hill 185
Navarin Farm
Ripont
Rouvroy
Aubérive
L'Epine de Vedegrange
Hill 193
Cabin
Tahure
Hill 185
Maison de Champagne
Hut
Beau Sejour
191
Suippes
St.Hilaire le Grand
Souain
Perthes
le Mesnil
Hurlus
Massiges
Virginy
Minaucourt
Old Roman Road
Wargemoulin
Laval
Tourbe
R.
Suippes
Somme Suippe
Somme Tourbe
Somme Bionne
National Macadam Roads
Ordinary Roads
Railways
Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

From the New York "Herald."

IN THE CHAMPAGNE SECTOR.

On February 13 the Germans occupied 700 yards of French trenches south of Ste. Marie, and the next day stormed 800 yards of the first line, northwest of Tahure. The arrows indicate the scene and general direction of these attacks.

Americans killed in Mexico from 1910 to 1912, inclusive	47
Americans killed in Mexico from 1913 to 1915, inclusive	76
American soldiers killed on American territory	16
American civilians killed on United States territory	20
Total Americans killed as result of revolution	159

In the period of thirty-four months "from the latter part of February, 1913, when the military operations against General Huerta began, to the close of the year 1915," seventy-six American citizens were killed in Mexico. The report goes on to say:

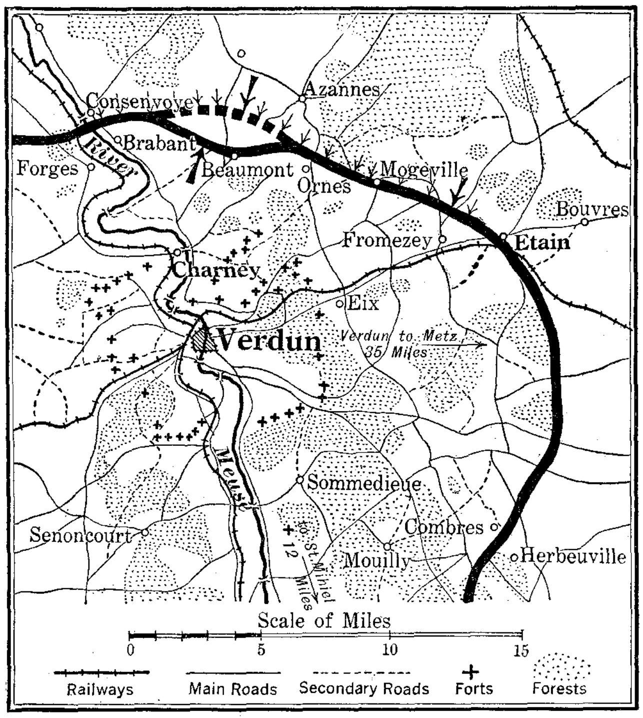
> "A great portion of the territory of Mexico was the scene of domestic strife. Yet it may be noted that during the years 1910, 1911, and 1912, when a much smaller area was disturbed by war, forty-seven Americans lost their lives in Mexico, and this was at a time when the country was assumed to be at peace, since the Madero revolution, which began on November 20, 1910, lasted only six months.
>
> "While seventy-six Americans lost their lives in the entire territory of Mexico during the years 1913, 1914, and 1915, in the same period there were twenty civilian Americans and sixteen American soldiers killed on American soil adjacent to the international boundary, and during those years there were approximately ninety-two Mexicans killed in the same area."

Of the Carranza Government, at Queretaro, recognized by the United States on October 19, 1915, and since recognized by Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Japan, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Spain, and by "substantially all the countries of Latin America," the report says that it has a military character, but "it is confidently expected that the present Government will, within a reasonable time, be succeeded by a Government organized under the constitution and laws of Mexico." And,

> "In respect to the evidence in the possession of this Government of the ability of the *de-facto* Government of Mexico to fulfil its promises and obligations relative to protecting American lives and property in Mexico, the department's information indicates that the *de-facto* Government is now in control of all but a few sections of Mexico, and that, bearing in mind that the nation is just emerging from years of domestic strife, it may be said that within the territory which it controls it is affording in all circumstances reasonably adequate protection to the lives and property of American citizens, and it is taking steps to extend its authority over and to restore order in sections now in the hands of the hostile factions."

GERMANY'S "SPRING DRIVE"

WHETHER OR NOT "the great move is on," as a German-American editor remarked, it is freely admitted by press military experts that the series of German advances last month culminating in the attack on Verdun constituted the greatest battle in the West since the Allied drives in Champagne and Artois, last September. Some writers, who have been expecting a great spring offensive by Germany, see in it her greatest effort on the Western front since the Battle of the Marne. The fighting, as the New York *Evening Post* notes, "has resulted in important net gains, for while at some points the Allies were able to regain parts of the ground lost, the Germans have clung tenaciously to many positions, despite all efforts to dislodge them." But tho these formidable attacks have been successful in strengthening the German positions, capturing a few thousand prisoners, and many guns, the Brooklyn *Eagle* sees nothing "to justify the conclusion that the French lines can be broken or that we are approaching a decisive change in the theater of war. What it does prove is that German offensive power is as strong as ever and that Allied victory in the West is not yet in sight." With the final results of the German efforts still uncertain, the


Consenvoye
Azannes
Brabant
River
Forges
Beaumont
Ornes
Mogeville
Bouvres
Fromezey
Etain
Charney
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Verdun
Verdun to Metz 35 Miles
Meuse
Sommedieue
Senoncourt
Combres
Mouilly
Herbeuville
12 Miles St. Mihiel
Scale of Miles
0 5 10 15
Railways
Main Roads
Secondary Roads
Forts
Forests

From the New York "World."

THE FIRST DAY'S ADVANCE ON VERDUN.

The map shows the positions on February 23, when the Germans bent back the French lines north of Verdun. By February 25 the drive had carried them to within 4½ miles of the fortress.

correspondents are speculating over their meaning and the motives behind them. Does Germany expect to win a decision in the West, to force France to make peace by taking Verdun, breaking through to the French line, and again moving on Paris? Or is she merely fortifying herself against an expected Allied drive, acting on the principle that the best defense is an attack? Or is she merely after local gains, or trying to regain the ground lost last fall? Or, as some French writers hint, has military strategy been subordinated to political or dynastic considerations?

Summing up the campaign which began on January 29, the New York *Evening Post* says:

"The German effort was first directed at the much-fought-over ground in the Artois, near the Belgian border, the War Office announcing the capture of 1,500 yards of French trenches northeast of Neuville-Saint-Vaast. French positions south of the River Somme over a front of more than a thousand yards also were taken.

"The activity slackened for a few days on the German side, but the Germans had to submit to numerous French counter-attacks, which they declare they withstood successfully. By February 9, however, the drive had been resumed in the Artois, with the taking of more than 800 yards of French positions west of Viny recorded. These gains were announced two days later to have been extended, while soon afterward the French lines in the Champagne were attacked and upward of 700 yards of trenches captured.

"The British lines in Belgium next received attention, and London admitted the taking of 600 yards of trenches near Ypres by the Germans on February 15."

The Artois drive was resumed last week, this authority notes, and "Berlin claimed the capture of more than 800 yards of French positions east of Souchez." With it came the advance on a wide front north of Verdun. Here the Crown Prince, with an army estimated at from 250,000 to 300,000 men, took ground which the New York *World* thinks compares favorably with that taken by the French in their drive in Champagne last September. The losses, which are necessarily heavy when infantry attacks entrenched positions even after a terrific big-gun bombardment, are said to have run up into the scores of thousands. While the capture of Verdun would not bring the Germans any nearer Paris, and would not mean a decisive defeat for the French, it would greatly strengthen the German defensive position, says *The World*. "Verdun is of more importance to the French as a threat to the German Argonne position on one side and the Saint-Mihiel salient on the other, and as a starting-point for a future attack on Metz, than it is as a defense-point."

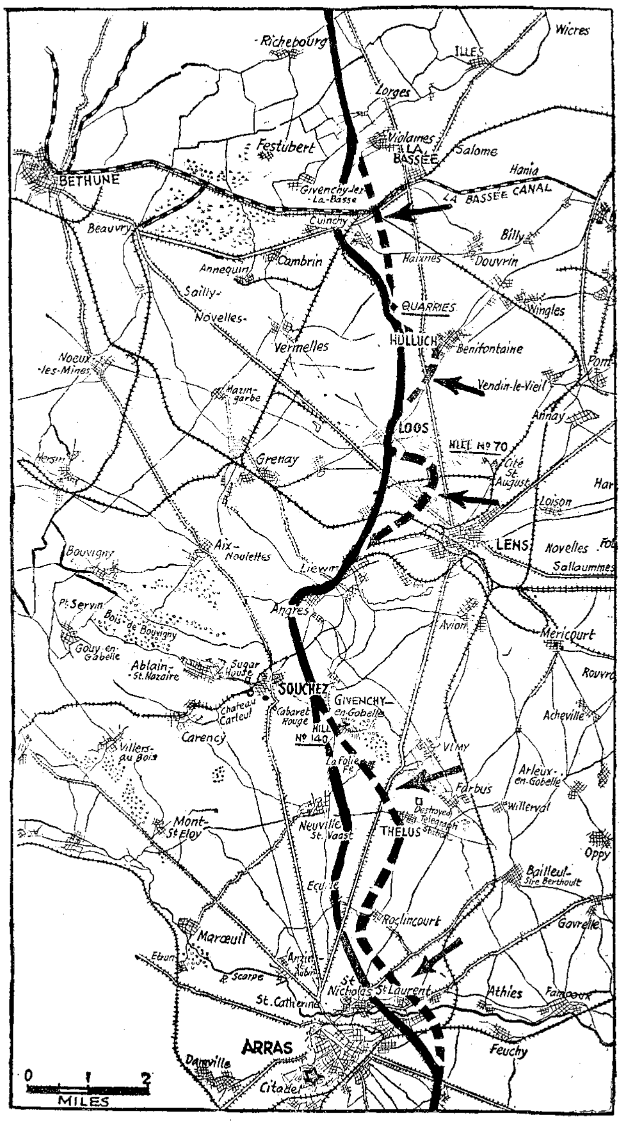
Taking the German offensive as a whole, the New York *Times's* military expert considers its chief object the recapture of positions taken in the September Allied drive before they can be used against Germany in the greater offensive planned for this spring. Says this writer:

"Just why Germany has selected the present moment for her Western operation opens an interesting field for speculation. The peril to her lines in the West was as great on the 27th of last September as it is now. On that date the French offense ceased, largely through inadequate shell-supply. Then, it would seem, was the time for the German counter-attack. But the attack never came. The only answer seems to be an insufficiency of troops. Now, it is worth while noting, the troops in other fields are almost entirely inactive. . . . . . .

"The inference would seem to be that the ebb of the tide has set in, that German numbers are beginning to fail, for it seems entirely logical to draw the conclusion that Germany can now maintain operations in but one field at a time. It was absolutely necessary that the situation in the West be taken care of before spring came and brought with it the French offensive. Was it mere coincidence that attacks in all other theaters ceased as soon as the Western offense started?"

Military critics in Paris, according to a New York *American* dispatch, lean to the view "that the Kaiser chose the present moment to launch an offensive to forestall the concerted offensive planned by the Allies for the spring," in which "more than 10,000,000 troops, operating in every theater of war, were to cooperate and encompass Germany's immediate downfall." However, concludes a New York *Times* correspondent,

"Whatever may be the object of the German attacks, they have so far produced little, save losses. Perhaps Germany can afford them better than the Allies suppose, but I can state definitely that nothing would suit the French better. A war of attrition is the Allies' strongest card, at least until summer permits their combined and (they hope) final offensive."



Richebourg
Wicres
ILLES
Lorges
Festubert
Violaines
LA BASSÉE
Salome
Hania
BETHUNE
Givenchy-lez-La-Basse
LA BASSÉE CANAL
Cuinchy
Beauvry
Billy
Haisnes
Douvrin
Annequin
Cambrin
Sailly-
Novelles-
QUARRIES
Wingles
Vermelles
HULLUCH
Benifontaine
Noeux-les-Mines
Pont
Mazingarbe
Vendin-le-Vieil
Annay
LOOS
HILL Nº 70
Hersin
Grenay
Cité St. August
Har
Loison
LENS
Bouvigny
Aix-Noulettes
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Novelles
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Sallaummes
Pt. Servin
Bois de Bouvigny
Angres
Avion
Mericourt
Gouy-en-Gabelle
Ablain-St. Nazaire
Sugar House
SOUCHEZ
Rouvr
Chateau Carleul
Cabaret Rouge
GIVENCHY-en-Gobelle
Acheville
Carency
HILL Nº 140
VIMY
Villers-au Bois
La Folie Fe
Arleux-en-Gobelle
Farbus
Destroyed Telegraph Station
Willerval
Mont-St Eloy
Neuville St. Vaast
THELUS
Oppy
Bailleul-Sire Berthoult
Ecurie
Roclincourt
Gavrelle
Marœuil
Etrun
Anzin-St. Aubin
R. Scarpe
St. Nicholas
St. Laurent
Athies
Fampoux
St. Catherine
ARRAS
Feuchy
Dainville
Citadel
0 1 2
MILES

From the New York "Herald."

IN THE ARTOIS SECTOR.

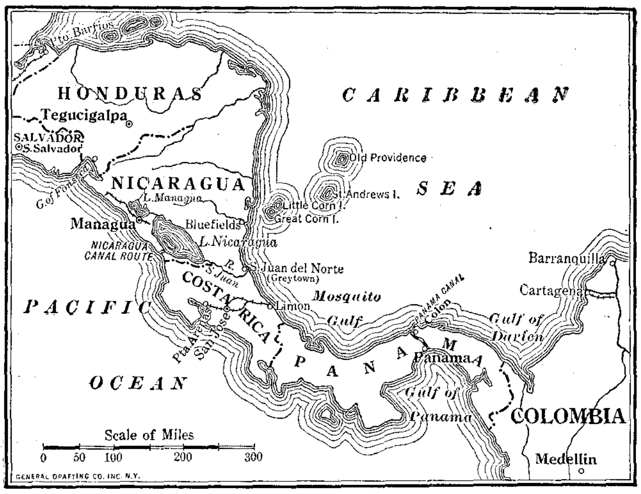
Showing the German gains on January 30. The broken lines indicate the positions in this region which were lost by the Allies.

Mr. Victor Murdock, who has just returned from France and a visit to the front, declares his belief "that the war will be decided on the Western front, and that the country whose finances first forced it to assume an extended offensive along the whole front will lose. For that front is impregnable, and while an offensive may be made against a small sector and a few lines of trenches captured, the army that attempts to move against its whole length will shatter itself, and after the great onslaught the other side will march through."

Other writers hint at the pressure of economic and dynastic considerations upon the German General Staff as explaining this costly attack upon the French lines. And the Paris correspondent of the French New York *Courrier des Etats-Unis* "can not help remarking that the Kaiser is fearful for the future of the Crown Prince, and has decided that his army, heavily reenforced, should make a desperate effort to secure a decisive victory and so regain for the heir to the throne the prestige which has been lost by his inactivity."

BUYING ANOTHER CANAL-ROUTE

THE TREATY with Nicaragua which the Senate ratified the other day has been denounced by its Senatorial opponents as "a disreputable and dishonorable transaction." Yet our press, generally, take kindly to it and point out that, while it is to be enormously advantageous to this country, Nicaragua will profit by ratifying it, and her Central-American neighbors have no cause for alarm. "The Senate did a good day's work," according to the New York *Sun*, which takes it for granted that Nicaragua will ratify the treaty. This convention, which was drawn up during Mr. Bryan's incumbency of the Secretaryship of State, and has been considerably modified since its first presentation to the Senate, gives the United States perpetual and exclusive interoceanic canal-rights in Nicaragua, and the control of Great Corn and Little Corn islands in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific coast for naval bases. The United States is to pay Nicaragua $3,000,000 to be applied on national indebtedness or other public purposes with the advice of the United States Department of State. The neighboring republics of Costa Rica, Salvador, and Honduras, having protested against the treaty, are specifically reassured by being told that nothing in the convention is intended to affect any of their existing rights.



NICARAGUA AND HER NEIGHBORS.

This map shows how important to the United States, as owner of the Panama Canal, will be the naval bases on Little Corn and Great Corn islands and the Gulf of Fonseca. The Nicaragua Canal route makes use of Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River.

That the United States needs the Great Corn and Little Corn islands to protect the Panama Canal is frankly stated in the treaty. And the Gulf of Fonseca, as the Nashville *Banner* points out—

> "Would afford a place of rendezvous for a large navy, as many ships, perhaps, as the United States is likely to have on the Pacific side of the Panama Canal at one time. It would be very advantageous to the United States to control this bay, and if this country is to maintain its supremacy in isthmian affairs some such place for a naval station farther south than the California coast is quite essential. And so eligible a place for that purpose as the Bay of Fonseca affords might be seized or acquired by some European Power, if the United States did not preempt it."

Moreover, as the Springfield *Republican* observes in its enumeration of the reasons for welcoming the new treaty—

> "The acquisition in perpetuity of the Nicaragua Canal route is eminently desirable in safeguarding American interests in transisthmian transportation. The Nicaragua Canal route may never be utilized for a waterway, but . . . if a second canal should be needed the United States should construct it rather than some European Power. The Nicaraguan route becomes a valuable asset, too, in the light of the possibility, more or less remote, that the United States in some future war might lose the Panama Canal to an enemy."

The danger of the acquisition of the Canal-route or a Nicaraguan naval base by some European Power was a formidable argument for the ratification of the treaty by the Senate. But the Salt Lake *Tribune* is much imprest by "another argument, another danger":

> "It is time that the country should face frankly the peril of a ruined Panama Canal. The Panama Canal, on which we have expended $400,000,000, may prove worthless. The Culebra cut still defies our best efforts to keep the Canal open, and a canal that may be closed at any time by a slide of millions of tons of earth possesses too little reliability to be of any permanent value as a commercial or strategic asset. . . . . . .
>
> "The Panama Canal has cost about $400,000,000. It may cost twice that sum and yet prove a failure. A sea-level canal by the Nicaragua route would have cost approximately $1,000,000,000, and would have been finished by this time or a little later.
>
> "Roosevelt takes great credit for everything he did in relation to the Canal. The time may not be far away when he will wish to forget the Canal.
>
> "The Culebra cut is not the only weak spot on the Canal. The locks are built in soft and spongy ground, which any earthquake might shift radically—and earthquakes in the Panama zone are frequent. Moreover, there are only a few feet of leeway on either side of the biggest ships as they pass through the locks, and the width of ships seems to be increasing. In a few years the biggest battle-ships may not be able to get through the locks.
>
> "The Nicaragua Canal was to be several times as wide as the present canal and was to have no locks or other artificial works that could be destroyed by earthquakes. . . . . . .
>
> "It may be necessary before many years have flown to start the sea-level canal. The expenditure of Great Britain or Germany for a month and a half of war would build the canal."

This is another step southward, and, as the St. Joseph *News-Press* sees it, "establishes what, to all intents and purposes, is an American protectorate" in Nicaragua. In the Nicaragua treaty the Chicago *Tribune* sees a definite, tho unconscious, pushing ahead of the outposts of the American Republic. It says:

> "The United States is spreading southward, by treaty, by establishing protectorates, by customs control, by occupation and administration. It is extending itself along the world-route of the Panama Canal. That the American people do not definitely will this adds to the significance of the movement. If we do not like to call it manifest destiny, as our predecessors did in the early stages of the process, we must at least recognize in it forces deeper than our formal policies, inherent in the character of our people, inevitable while our vitality remains.
>
> "The Caribbean region will be dominated by the United States because it is essential to our security. We built the Canal because we needed it in a special sense not shared by the world, and having built it we know it for our frontier and must make certain that it does not pass into the hands of a rival."

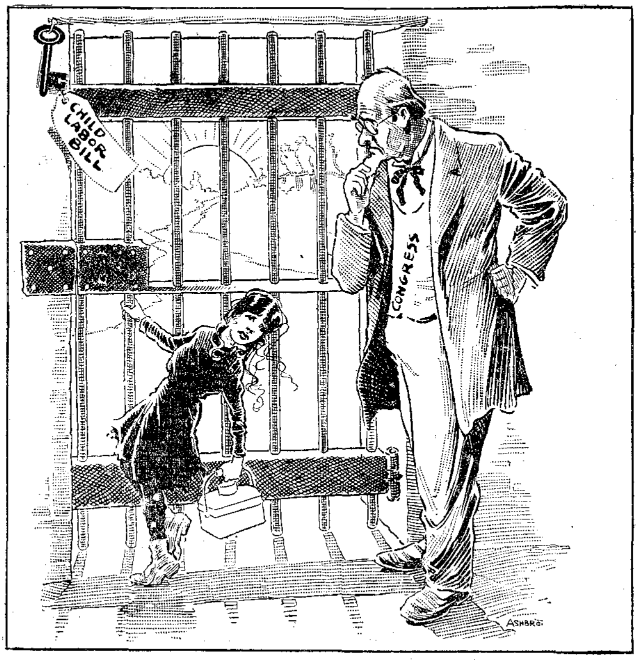
Perhaps some such idea had occurred to the Nicaraguan who wrote to the New York *Times* denouncing the treaty as a "blow against the international rights of small countries like Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua herself." And he continued indignantly:

> "Now you may use dollar diplomacy because you have a corps of marines in the capital of Nicaragua to prevent any protest from the aroused people; but some day, sooner or later, you will find yourselves in a great struggle with some great Power or Powers, and then beware that the actual criminal policy of the present Administration will be regretted. Surely you will have to defend your naval stations not merely against the navies of your enemies from the sea, but also against the attacks of our own armies from land. And every possible aid will be given to your enemies by all those countries to-day utterly abused. You are deceiving yourselves in your dealings with us. You have only two courses to follow: to conquer us frankly, ruthlessly, Germany-like—crushing the national spirit and natural pride of our race to the deepest root—or you must treat us squarely on equal footing, without hurting our patriotic feelings, as good and honest friends ought to do.
>
> "But this hypocrisy, this cowardly and treacherous conquest, by buying with your dollars miserable politicians accidentally in power, will only give you a temporary success. Wait for the moment when justice and right will beckon you to account."

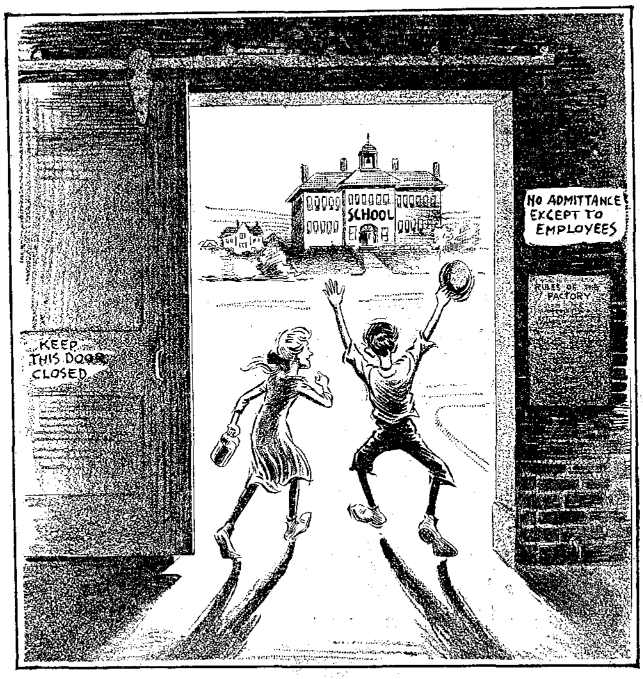
CHILD-LABOR AND THE SOUTH

IN THE COURSE of the House debates on the Keating-Owen Child-Labor Bill, it was freely asserted on both sides and in the press that the legislation was aimed chiefly at conditions in certain of the Southern States. The South, remarked the Sioux City *Tribune*, rather caustically, "is the plague-spot of the country when it comes to child-labor." While "many of the States of the Union have passed wise, humane, and stringent laws" against the evil, Congressman Borland (Dem., Mo.) noted seven States of the Union having "more than 1,000 child-workers between the ages of ten and thirteen years. These States are Alabama, 2,489; Georgia, 2,819; North Carolina, 6,359; Pennsylvania, 1,801; South Carolina, 4,154; Tennessee, 1,217; and Virginia, 1,489." The opposition to the bill came chiefly from Southern States, and in the final vote 45 of the 46 "nays" came from the South, including the entire North Carolina and South Carolina delegations. So that an Ohio Republican, Mr. Ricketts, felt impelled to observe acridly that "the people of these States somehow can not get away from the old theory of slavery." But only a few days after the passage of the bill, the South Carolina legislature fixt a fourteen-year age-limit for child-workers. This a New York *Tribune* writer speaks of as the effect of the threat of Federal legislation. Yet it should be noted that many of the Congressional opponents of the Keating-Owen Bill declared their firm belief in the principle of child-labor restriction in the States. Moreover, the annual National Child-Labor Conference was held last month in Asheville, N. C. According to *The Outlook's* correspondent, three-quarters of the speakers at the conference were Southerners, and the discussions "proved that at heart the great people of the South are in sympathy with the child-labor movement." Nor should it be forgotten that some of the ablest Southern Congressmen insisted that, owing to the peculiar conditions existing in certain States, the lot of the cotton-mill workers was really a happy one, compared with that of many other children.

The Keating-Owen Bill now under consideration by the Senate strikes at child-labor by prohibiting the carriage in interstate commerce of products of the labor of children under fourteen years. The limit, to quote a press summary, "is raised to sixteen years in the case of quarries and mines, while there are restrictions that children over fourteen but under sixteen must not be employed more than eight hours a day, or at night, even in mills and factories." Taking the 1910 census figures, this bill, according to a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, "will release from employment in mines and quarries 18,000 children under sixteen years old, and from factories and canneries 27,000 under fourteen years, and will give an eight-hour day, with freedom from night-work, to 176,000 children in factories." Contrary to a wide-spread belief, "comparatively few of these children," we are told, are in the cotton-mill States of the South. In Mr. Keating's figures, based on the 1910 census, we find less than 40,000 children under fifteen employed in factories in the five States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and this number has since been considerably reduced by recent legislation.



PLEASE, SIR, CAN YOU REACH THE KEY?
—Ashbrook in the Dayton *Journal*.



WHEN THE FEDERAL CHILD-LABOR BILL BECOMES A LAW.
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

Southern speakers opposing this child-labor bill on the floor of the House denied the need for the legislation and disputed its constitutionality. In a typical utterance, Mr. Doughton, of North Carolina, asserts that the mill-owners "have a humane interest in the welfare of those who work in their mills," and that "the people who work in these mills are far better off than they were before they moved to the mill district." This Congressman invited the "alarmists" to visit a typical mill in his district, one of a chain of twenty operated by the same company:

> "Here you will find neat, sanitary homes for the mill-workers; safe and sanitary conditions under which to work; a Young Men's Christian Association especially for the men and boys who are employed in the mills; wholesome amusements for children, a library and reading-room, and a swimming-pool; and a good graded school open for eight or nine months of the year. You will also see a home for girls who work in the mills but whose parents do not live near by. This home is in charge of competent matrons, and the girls who live there are as well protected as in the best home. . . . . . .
>
> "Instead of immoral, depraved young men, you will see gentlemanly, robust, and healthy young men, with a purpose written in their faces, and that purpose is to earn the promotion and confidence that are sure to come to them for efficiency and trustworthiness. Instead of wretched, slovenly girls, you will see young women who go about with the bearing of a schoolmistress and who are not ashamed of their work. The children, too, are just as healthy and as beautiful as other children elsewhere. This is but an example of many mills elsewhere in North Carolina and the South, tho they may be on a smaller scale."

"With all these advantages that are not always accorded the child on the farm, who lives his secluded life," said Mr. E. Y.

Webb, another North Carolina Congressman, "you will not be surprized to learn that the problem of the land-owner in my district is to get enough help to run his farm."

Mr. Byrnes, of South Carolina, declared himself in favor of child-labor legislation, but only by the States. He thought the few States backward in enacting such laws could be counted on to come into line soon. And his own State, we must note, did so only a few days after the Keating Bill passed the House. Besides being an infringement of State rights, several members protested that the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution could not be stretched to cover the shipment of a product not in itself harmful. They quoted ex-President Taft in support of this position, and the Philadelphia *Record* and New York *Journal of Commerce* incline to the same view.

But the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* calls this "straining at a gnat," and the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, recalling Mr. Beveridge's former campaign for a child-labor law, sees a justification for Federal control in the fact that "the State which tried to conserve the lives, health, and minds of future citizens to prevent the coinage of the lives of little children into dollars found its products driven out of the market by those made by little children in other States." Mr. A. T. Smith, of Idaho, thus pointed out to his colleagues the necessity for Federal regulation:

> "Notwithstanding the fact that every State in the Union has some sort of a law on its statute-books regulating child-labor, much remains to be done. . . . Many of those affected employers, parents, and children resent the enactment of these laws, and connive together to prevent their enforcement, notwithstanding the fact that there are hundreds of inspectors charged with seeing that these laws are observed. . . . . .
>
> "The child-labor problem can never be properly solved until the States have uniform laws on the subject and the enactment of a statute by Congress governing the interstate shipment of the products of child-labor."

"This Republic is one," said Florence Kelly, of the National Consumers' League, in a paragraph quoted by several Congressional advocates of the Keating Bill, "and we can not go on forever with a favored class of children in the Northwestern States, where there is a requirement that the children shall not work until they are fifteen years of age, and they are kept in school throughout the eighth grade, while in the Southern cotton-manufacturing States there is no compulsory education, and either entire lack of legislation by the State or a collection of nugatory laws."

Congressman Keating, in his final speech before the passage of the bill, quoted the demands of a dozen great newspapers, of many lawyers, doctors, ministers, educators, social workers, and business men. "We are fighting," he said, "to emancipate the white children of the South from industrial slavery." In effect, he believes his bill "makes the Federal Government say to the various States which compose the Union: 'If you wish to tolerate this immoral, this pestilential thing—child-labor—you may do so, but you shall not spread the contagion.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Democratic leader in Congress seems too proud to lead.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The President has to choose between war with Germany and war with Roosevelt.—*Charleston Courier.*

Strap-hanger is a word derived from "the public be hanged."—Any future dictionary.—*Wall Street Journal.*

If the President selects a dark horse for Secretary of War he should make sure of one that will stay hitched.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

Any nation that can produce a Russian ballet with one hand and take Erzerum with the other is a considerable agglomeration.—*Chicago Daily News.*

One hopeful sign is that there are fewer new books dealing with the causes of the war and more discussing what is to happen afterward.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

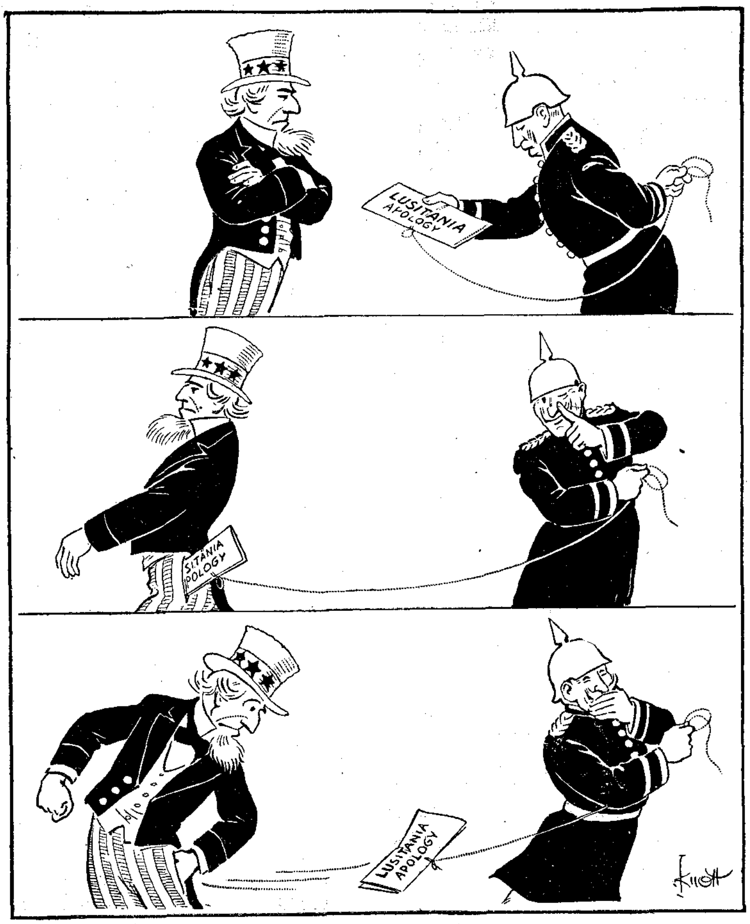
The Democratic party is said to be unanimously in favor of Boss Barnes as the permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention.—*Boston Transcript.*

If it is only a matter of language that is in dispute with Germany, both countries ought to be able to fix things up by coining a new word.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Little Holland finds compensation for its troubles as a neutral. The Holland-American Steamship Company's dividend for 1915 was 50 per cent. In 1914 it was 17.—*Boston Herald.*

Trouble with this key-noting thing is that there are too many key-noters and the confused singers produce something that sounds more like a riot than one grand sweet song.—*Chicago Daily News.*

From Mr. Root's distinction between Mexico and Belgium it appears that moral sentiment should only operate at a distance of 3,000 miles and where there are no American investments to speak of.—*New York Evening Post.*



AN OLD TRICK.

—Knott in the Dallas *News.*

At any rate, Colonel House can never claim that he was misquoted.—*Columbia State.*

Reports of Russia's military death seem to have been exaggerated.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"In case of war perhaps I would go," says T. R. Who stuck that "perhaps" in there?—*Detroit Free Press.*

Very few of the Republicans jumped upon the elastic frame of Mr. Taft because he did not rush into a war with Mexico.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Talking about reciprocity, George Viereck says he is ashamed of the United States.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Certain Republicans have just discovered that their moral feelings were greatly outraged by the Administration eighteen months ago.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Gasoline is naturally higher since instead of one set of dividends and officers to pay, the producers now have to take care of sixteen sets.—*Boston Transcript.*

And now England calls out the married men. Albion is learning at last the necessity of having real fighting men of experience in a crisis like this.—*Houston Post.*

Colonel House, in reply to the newspaper reporters who besieged him in Europe, finally admitted that Europe was always a pleasant place to visit.—*Chattanooga News.*

The Republican position on the Philippine question is now clear. The administration of the islands by the Democrats has been so bad that it proves the natives incapable of self-government.—*The Masses* (*New York*).

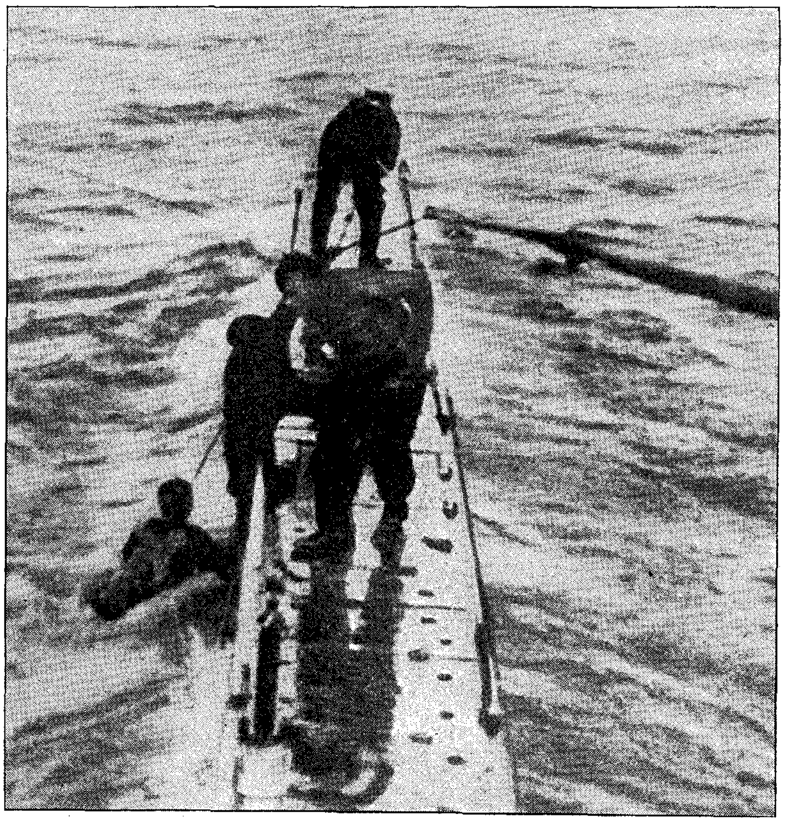
The British debt, March 1, will be close to $11,000,000,000. Terrible! Almost $240 per capita! At this rate it will soon reach the gross debt of New York City, which was nearly $300 per capita, June 30, if reckoned from the last general census in the same manner.—*New York World.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

ARMED MERCHANTMEN

PROFOUND DISSATISFACTION with Mr. Lansing pervades the German press, and his entire stand upon the submarine controversy is condemned. His policy is described as "shifty," and he is considered to be actuated by pro-British sentiments. His recent proposals regarding his "code of rules for submarine warfare," with its suggestion that Germany should not sink unarmed merchantmen if the Allies would agree that no guns should be carried upon ships of commerce, have been more than coldly received in the Empire of William II. His protest against the German notice that all armed merchantmen are to be sunk as being in reality war-ships, and his suggestion that, whether armed or not, all ships not obviously war-ships should be duly notified before attack, have rendered Berlin suspicious as to the Americanism of his motives. The *Kreuzzeitung*, a frankly militaristic organ, indignantly protests that Mr. Lansing is trying to secure an advantage for Great Britain, and it remarks:

> "His proposals are unacceptable because they protect the conscious domination of England upon the sea and they uphold her policy of starving Germany."



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AN ALLIED ANSWER TO THE "BARALONG" CHARGE.

The photograph, taken "somewhere in the North Sea," shows the rescue of a German sailor by the crew of the British submarine that sank his ship. "The crew exerted all their efforts," declares the Paris *L'Illustration*, "to save those whose lives its torpedo had put in jeopardy." In the foreground, standing on the flat top of the submarine, a German already rescued signals hope to his mates.

Similar opinions are found in the *Tägelische Rundschau*, which writes, in caustic vein:

> "From the German standpoint we can best characterize Mr. Lansing's proposals by remarking that they would have been worded in precisely the same language if the signature at the end had been 'Grey' instead of 'Lansing.'"

Regarding us pityingly as a pacifist and unmilitary people, the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* adopts a slightly contemptuous tone and says:

> "Mr. Lansing seems to be guided in his judgment of what a submarine may or may not do by a regard for the interests of merchant vessels rather than for the interests of warfare. From the American view-point this is, of course, intelligible, as military interests over there are absent. On that account these proposals in their inception and their development do not conform to German standpoints and German interests. Mr. Lansing's proposals would render it impossible to wage submarine war successfully."

The humanitarian views exprest by Mr. Lansing are condemned by the *Hamburger Nachrichten* as distinctly one-sided. As the organ of a shipping community it is perhaps natural for the *Nachrichten* to be deeply concerned in the welfare of German seamen, as it seems to be when it writes:

> "The Lansing proposals have evidently been conceived far from the European War, and without consultation with practical men. They consider only merchant ships and non-combatants, and his humanity stops abruptly when it comes to the brave crews of our submarines—a part of the human family, too. Old men tottering to their graves, gouty women, and other non-combatants are to be solicitously protected, while the brave men in the submarines, toiling unselfishly for their country and valiantly enduring discomfort and privations, these heroes—in the most brilliant significance of that word—are to be left without a thought to innumerable perils, and perhaps a terrible end, like the victims of the *Baralong* murderers."

But the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, while not prepared to indorse Mr. Lansing's proposals as submitted, thinks they form a basis for discussion:

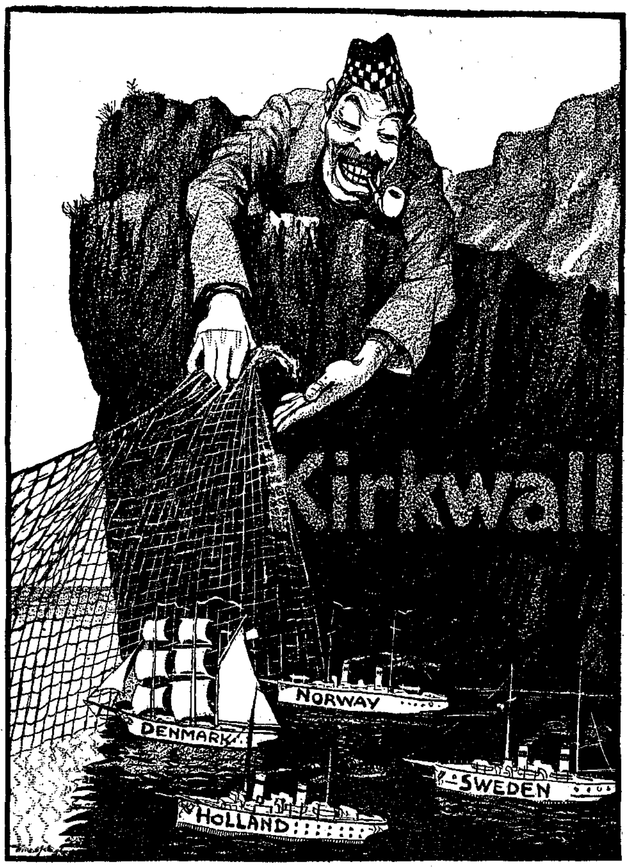
> "This proposal may be interpreted as meaning that the American Government is convinced that the first essential before negotiations can be entered into by Germany is a definite decision on the part of England no longer to arm her merchant vessels. It stands to reason that a submarine commander can only know whether a merchant vessel is armed or not when it is entirely too late. . . . We ourselves have never made any unreasonable demands; we have simply practised reprisals in view of England's attitude."

British sentiment upon the subject seems to be pretty accurately reflected in this trenchant paragraph in the Toronto *Saturday Night:*

> "The notification of Germany that, after March 1, it will torpedo armed merchant ships without warning, makes very little difference in the actual situation, except that the United States has apparently acquiesced in the Kaiser's abrogation of the international law, which gave merchantmen the privilege of carrying one four-inch gun in times of either war or peace. Even if the Allies did disarm their merchantmen, German submarines would continue to sink them whenever they offered themselves as targets, and the same lying excuse would be proffered that has been used in connection with every piratical outrage of the past—namely, that the submarine captain thought the victim-ship was armed and had acted in self-defense."

ENGLAND'S IRREGULAR BLOCKADE

THE FRANK DEBATE in the English House of Commons has made it clear that, while the British Government professes a tender regard for the rights of neutrals, it has not the least intention of substituting an effective, legal blockade of Germany for the Orders in Council—which are unrecognized by international law—under which Great Britain now interferes with the trade of neutral nations. The British editors still continue to press the Government to regularize its procedure, and insistently demand that the jurisdiction over neutral commerce on the high seas be transferred from the Foreign Office to the Admiralty, where maritime law in its strictest sense would be followed.



BERLIN'S VIEW OF THE BLOCKADE.

"Come along in, dear Neutrals, this is how we take care of the rights of little nations." —© *Ulk* (Berlin).

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, thus defines the position of his colleagues when he is reported by the London *Daily Chronicle* as saying to the House of Commons:

> "What I would say to neutrals is this: There is one main question to be answered—Do they admit our right to apply the principles which were applied by the American Government in the war between the North and South—to apply those principles to modern conditions, and to do our best to prevent trade with the enemy through neutral countries?
>
> "If they say 'Yes'—as they are bound in fairness to say—then I would say to them: 'Do let chambers of commerce, or whatever it may be, do their best to make it easy for us to distinguish.'
>
> "If, on the other hand, the answer is that we are not entitled to interrupt trade with the enemy through neutral countries, I must say definitely that if neutral countries were to take that line, it is a departure from neutrality."

This position, says the Manchester *Guardian*, is entirely unsatisfactory, and it demands the employment of a regularly proclaimed blockade. It says:

> "Blockade, continuous voyage, an enlarged list of contraband—all these are recognized legal means of carrying on naval war, and their employment would not only knock the bottom out of the legal arguments which the United States are presenting against our present policy, but would give us even greater power than we now have of injuring the enemy. This was the criticism which we made of the policy of the Orders in Council when Mr. Asquith first explained it, and we have never seen a completely satisfactory answer. . . . . . .
>
> "The practical grievances of the United States from our blockade are so small as to be negligible, but their legal case is very strong. They will recognize acknowledged principles of international law, but not the authority of Orders in Council. Is it maintained that by meeting the American view—as we could do without in any way compromising our war on Germany's trade at sea—we should get rid of one set of difficulties only to fall into another? That would be an intelligible line of argument, and if it is influencing the Government there is no reason why it should not state quite frankly what the grounds of its hesitation are. If they did, it would not only strengthen its position at home, but would also, we think, greatly improve our relations with neutral Powers."

While general dissatisfaction is noted in the British press, the French papers think that the Allies will succeed better by appealing to the good-will of neutrals than by changing to the harassing but strictly legal method of a proclaimed blockade. The Paris *Temps* says:

> "When the liberties of the whole world are at stake, neutral countries might well submit to a temporary restriction of their own liberty to assure the triumph of the cause. This is why Sir Edward Grey considered he was justified in making his appeal to neutral countries and asking for their good-will, which they should in all fairness accord us in this war, in which Great Britain and her allies have staked their lives, their wealth, and all their naval and military resources to secure the peace of the world."

The *Temps* tells us what Sir Edward Grey does not make any too clear—namely, that the Allies propose to treat as enemies those countries which do not see eye to eye with them in this matter:

> "The interests of individuals can not rank before the interests of civilization, and Sir Edward Grey without hesitation asserted that neutral countries which sought to prevent the Allies from putting a stop to trading with the enemy will cease in the eyes of the Allies to be neutrals. That was the main point of the debate."

What neutrals think of the whole subject is exprest with great clarity by the Copenhagen *Berlingske Tidende* when it remarks:

> "Neutrals have never admitted the legality of the methods of either of the belligerent parties. The belligerents have pretended to comply with international law, but actually have observed it only when they had to. Their conduct appears to neutrals to be shaped more by their opportunities than by legalities."

That Sweden is particularly displeased with present conditions was made abundantly clear in a recent debate in the Swedish Parliament, and commenting on this the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* says:

> "According to English views no State is neutral which does not place itself entirely at the disposal of England and her starvation-scheme. Anybody who does not recognize this development of British arrogance must be converted by force. Sweden, as this debate proves, is not inclined to listen to lectures on logic and international law from Sir Edward Grey."

Count Ernst zu Reventlow, writing in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, agrees with other prominent German publicists in thinking that England intends to "tighten the blockade," but he regards more gravely than they do the importance of this step. He writes:

> "The German press almost unanimously describe the English decision to strengthen the blockade as a matter of almost complete indifference. We do not share this opinion. On the contrary, we are convinced that we have to face a measure the carrying out of which can not possibly be a matter of indifference to the German Empire and to the German people. From every point of view it would be wrong to deceive oneself about this. The intensification of the blockade is the strongest of Britain's acts; people on the other side of the North Sea have seen that nothing else is of any use.
>
> "It is a lying phrase when the motion in the House of Commons speaks of goods which Germany needs for carrying

on the war. In reality, the object of the British Government is to increase to an intolerable point the privations of the non-combatant German population. Everything else is subordinated to this noble purpose, because Great Britain can not, and sees that she can not, overthrow the combatant part of the German people. The German people, it is hardly necessary to say, will hold out in this case also, but it is not a matter of indifference."

TURKISH FINANCES AND FEELING—The Constantinople *Tanine* tells us that patriotic feeling runs so high in Turkey that the people sacrifice their last penny to win the war. The Stamboul organ begins by congratulating Germany upon the satisfactory financial conditions there, and proceeds:

"Germany's Minister of Finance, in asking for ten milliards of marks to meet war-expenses, offered abundant evidence of his statement that the financial condition of Germany and her allies is much more favorable than that of their enemies.

"The financial condition of Bulgaria and Turkey is supposed to be unsound, but it is far better than that of Russia. The rich States among our enemies—England and France—have met with very great difficulties already in providing money to carry on the war. But Germany and Austria have been able, with resources received solely from their own subjects, to meet their own expenses and those of their allies.

"Aside from the necessity our enemies are under of negotiating foreign loans, there is another great difference between them and us. With the exception of France, the war is not with them a people's war. In Russia, the fighter is the Czar; in England, the Government; in Italy, Salandra and Sonino; while with us, men of the several races from the Black Sea to the Gulf of Bassorah are not only bearing arms and shedding their blood, but are devoting all their possessions, sacrificing all they have, for their country. This explains our successes on the battle-fields.

"For more than a year we have been fighting for our lives, our honor, our fatherland, and our religion, and they are all bound up in the outcome of this war. Therefore whatever sacrifices are necessary we shall make, and no one shall hear a word of complaint from us."

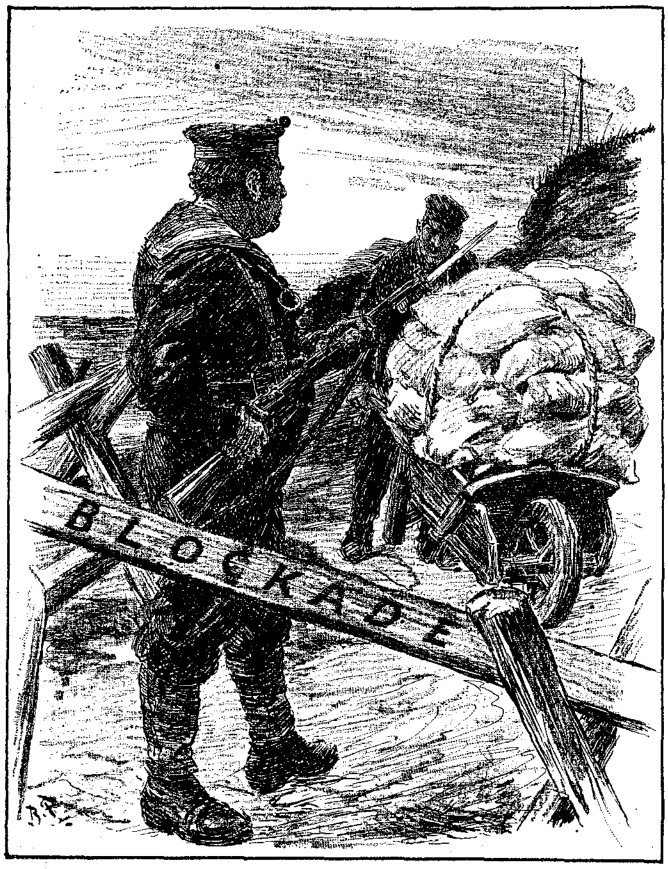
JAPAN WOOING RUSSIA

MUTUAL SUSPICION, we are told, has long been entertained by Japan and Russia; and the Russian advance in Manchuria and Mongolia, before the present war, was watched at Tokyo with uneasy apprehension. Now, however, the feeling between Petrograd and the Mikado's capital has entirely changed. The Japanese have discovered that the Russians are not really rivals, and we learn that active steps are being taken toward the establishment of a definite alliance between the two countries. The recent visit of Grand Duke George Mikhailovitch, the Czar's cousin, to Japan has revived the newspaper-comment on the project, and the tone of the Japanese press to-day is more friendly to Russia than it has been for a generation. The Tokyo *Asahi*, perhaps the most widely read daily in Japan, has devoted much space to Russian affairs, and one of its correspondents in Petrograd describes an interview with Mr. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, in which a Russo-Japanese alliance was frankly advocated by the Muscovite statesman. The correspondent writes:

"For some time Mr. Sazonoff did all the talking himself, but at last I found a chance to put to him the question to which I came particularly to get his answer. 'Will you favor me, your Excellency,' I ventured to ask, 'with your opinion as to the possibility of concluding a Russo-Japanese alliance?'

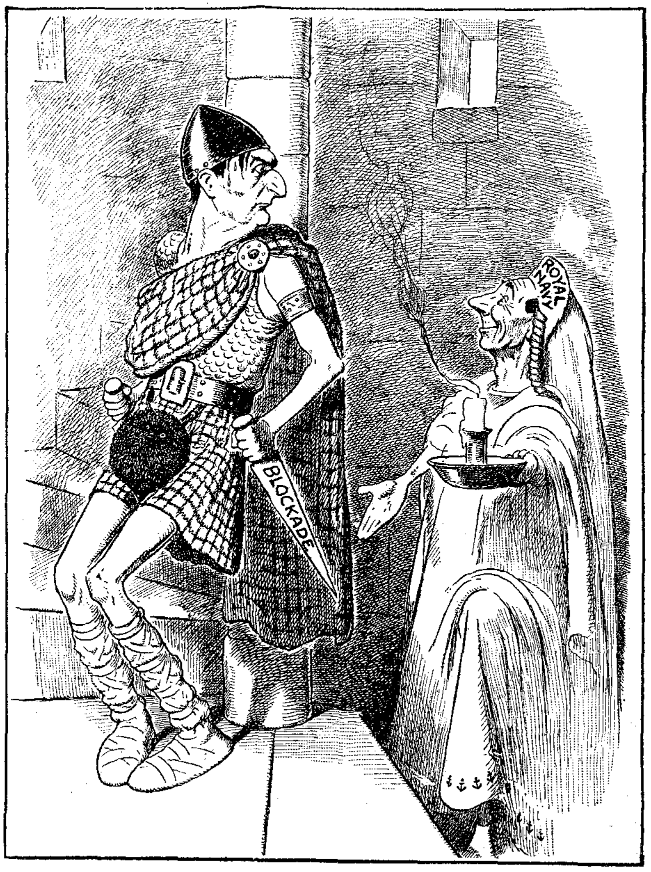
"I had expected that the answer would be diplomatic, evasive, and non-committal. To my great surprize, Mr. Sazonoff cast aside all finesse of diplomacy, and met my question with a direct, clear answer. 'A Russo-Japanese alliance would be most desirable,' said Mr. Sazonoff. 'Such an alliance will in no wise adversely affect Japan's alliance with Great Britain; the first will materially strengthen the second. The present war has brought Japan and Russia close together, and there is no reason why the two nations should not cement the ties of friendship already existing by entering into an alliance.'"

A writer in the Tokyo *Far East*, a weekly organ published in



THE CHALLENGE.

"Halt! Who comes there?"
"Neutral."
"Prove it!" —*Punch* (London).

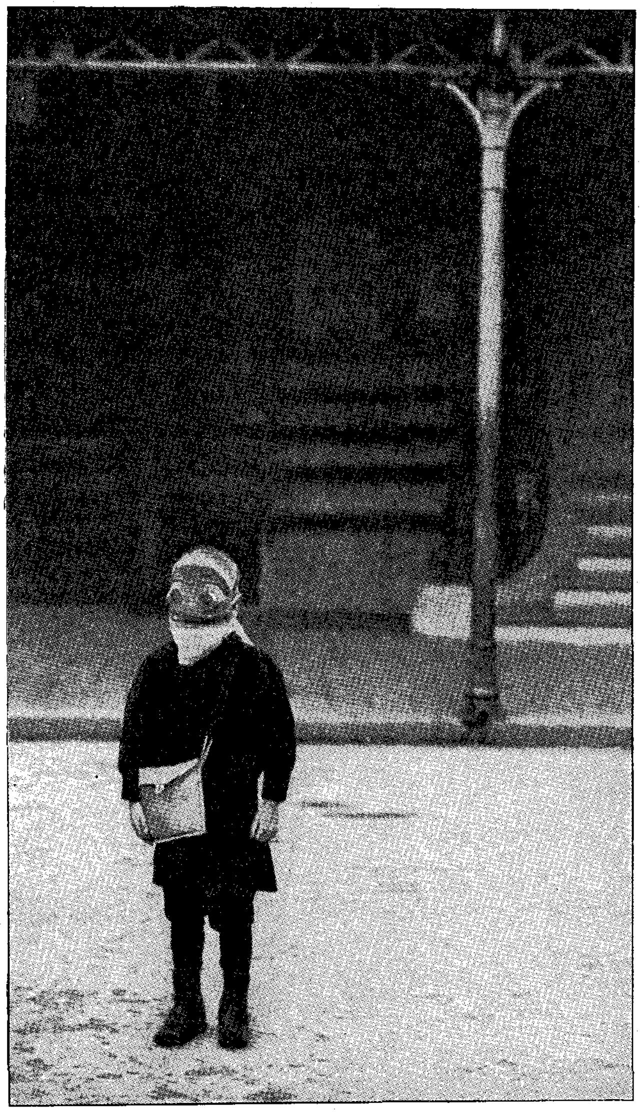


LET THE NAVY DO IT.

LADY MACBETH (Admiral Jellicoe to Sir Edward Grey)—"Infirm of purpose . . . give *me* the daggers."—"Macbeth," Act II, Scene 2. —*Passing Show* (London).

LONDON WANTS A STRICTER BLOCKADE.

English, informs us that long before the Russo-Japanese War a number of Japanese statesmen endeavored to bring about a better understanding with Russia. One of them was the late General Count Kuroda. Prince Ito was also an ardent advocate of a Russo-Japanese entente, while the memoirs of the late Count Hayashi show that it was his sincere desire to establish a good understanding with Russia. These statesmen, however, were somewhat ahead of their time, and their efforts received little response either from Russia or from their own country.



THE SCHOOLBOY OF REIMS

Censoring the "shining morning face." This little fellow may meet a German asphyxiating shell when he is on his way to school, so it is necessary for him to carry his mask with him. He and his schoolmates must line up in the school-yard at frequent intervals for "mask-inspection," a rigorous "safety-first" measure needful in this the most shell-stricken city in all the torrid war-zone of France.

In a recent number of the *Taiyo*, an influential Tokyo monthly, an anonymous writer, supposed to be a "high official," echoes the view exprest by Mr. Sazonoff, and asserts that an alliance with Russia would be not only desirable but necessary, since Japan has made a formidable enemy of Germany. Another writer in the same magazine believes that the tremendous potential power of the Slav race is something which Japan must not lose sight of in formulating her future foreign policy, and asserts that Japan must do the utmost to cultivate Russia's friendship.

The *Shin-Nippon*, Count Okuma's monthly organ, also contains an article from the pen of an able journalist, voicing much the same views as are exprest by the two writers in the *Taiyo*. This journalist deplores the fact that the Japanese, as a rule, know much less of Russia and the Russian people than they know of England, France, Germany, or the United States, and this, too, in spite of the fact that Russia is virtually Japan's next-door neighbor. He continues:

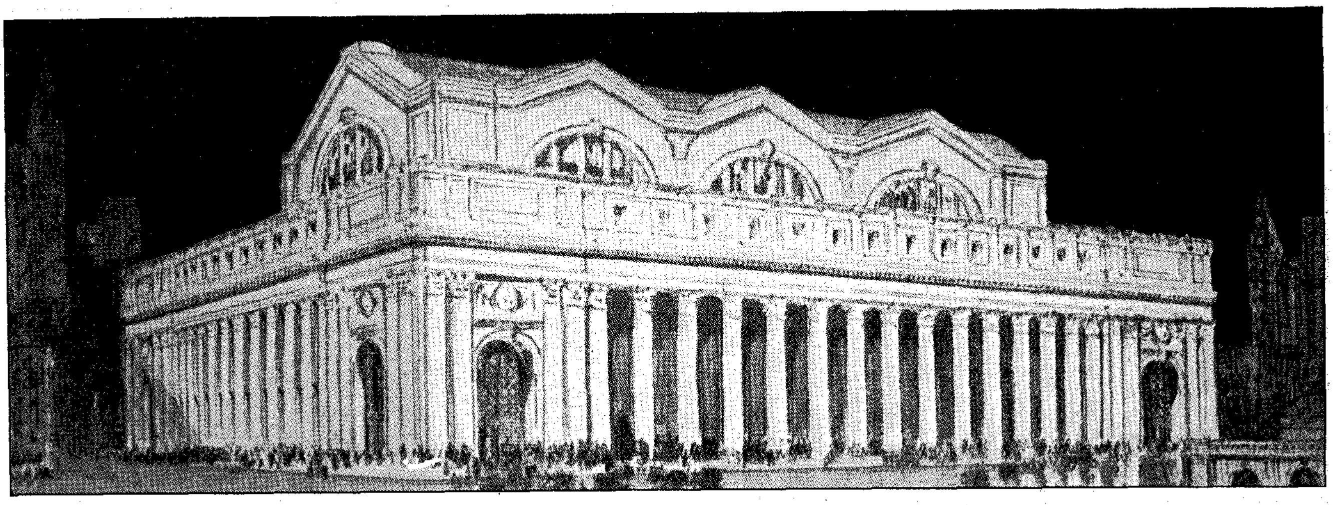
> "At the end of the Chino-Japanese War, Russia, along with France and Germany, interfered with our terms of peace with China. The incident aroused bitter resentment among my countrymen. At that very moment it occurred to me that Russia was the country with which we must eventually become friendly. With that end in view I went to Petrograd to study Russia and her people. Upon my return home I did all I could among my countrymen to awaken interest in Russia, but the time was not yet ripe for an effort to create friendly feeling between the two countries. Strange to say, the Russo-Japanese War proved a potent factor in the establishment of close friendship between the two nations. Russia began to realize the misconception of Japan largely created by the Kaiser's picture of the yellow peril, while Japan ceased to be frightened by Russia."

The writer then describes the changed attitude of the Russians toward the Japanese:

> "To-day it is no exaggeration to say that the Russians are treating Japanese travelers and visitors as their allies. To the peoples of Japan and Russia, if not to their Governments, the Russo-Japanese alliance is almost a matter of course. To Russia such an alliance would prove to be a great benefit, as it would enable her to devote her whole attention to strengthening her position in Europe. From my personal observations I am prepared to assert that the Russians, both official and non-official, are eager for an alliance with Japan.
>
> "As for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, it will by no means be weakened by the conclusion of an alliance with Russia. On the contrary, we should prolong the term of the alliance with England. It should be Japan's policy to cooperate with England on sea and with Russia on land."

THE "PACT OF KONOPISHT"—In an article in the London *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. H. W. Steed professes to throw some light upon the mysterious visit the Kaiser paid to the Austrian Crown Prince in the summer of 1914. In the London *Times*, under the heading of "The Pact of Konopisht," we find this convenient summary of the story:

> "A fortnight before the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg at Serajevo, they were visited at their castle of Konopisht, in Bohemia, by the German Emperor and Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. Much mystery has always surrounded this meeting. Probably no single human being has ever believed the semiofficial statement that the German Emperor went to Konopisht to see the rose-gardens in full bloom. On the other hand, it has never been at all clear that the object of the Kaiser was merely to perfect his military preparations. . . . . . .
>
> "The story is that at Konopisht the Kaiser and the Archduke made a secret compact. The paramount desire of the Archduke and his ambitious wife was to make provision for their two sons, who were debarred by the Hapsburg Family Law from attaining Imperial rank in Austria-Hungary. The Kaiser, it is said, unfolded his great scheme of war. Russia was to be provoked to a conflict with Germany and Austria. France was to be instantly smitten to the dust. The abstention of England was considered certain. So far, we are on fairly familiar ground. Now come the new features of the story. We are told that the Kaiser proposed to reconstitute the old Jagellonian Kingdom of Poland, with Lithuania and the Ukraine, stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea. This was to be the inheritance of Francis Ferdinand, and, at his death, of his eldest son. For the second son a kingdom was to be carved out which would include Bohemia, Hungary, Servia, the Slav coast of the Eastern Adriatic, and Saloniki—again a reversion, with modifications and additions, to the days when Hungary and Bohemia were united under one Crown. German Austria, with Trieste, was to pass to the present heir, the Archduke Charles Joseph, and to be incorporated in the German Empire. Such, it is stated, was the Pact of Konopisht—a pact which would have created a huge military and economic alliance and would have made the Kaiser supreme in Europe and perhaps throughout the Old World."



A NEW RAILROAD-STATION, "CONCEIVED ON THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SCALE."

But the very size and beauty of this building, now in process of erection in Chicago, would be viewed by some railway-financiers as an extravagant and unnecessary luxury. When completed, this $60,000,000 Union Passenger Terminal will be used by the Pennsylvania; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. American railway-stations have cost $250,000,000 in the last six years.

RAILROAD STATIONS AS AN INVESTMENT

THAT OUR RAILROADS "go in too much for gilded stairs and marble halls," is the opinion of Mr. Charles Evans, chief commissioner of the State railways of Queensland, Australia. Commenting on this statement, which was made in the course of an address at the Chicago Engineers' Club, *The Railway Age Gazette* admits that we "have gone mad on the subject of providing enormous marble passenger-stations, with immense amounts of waste space in them, observation-cars, buffets, smoking-cars, valets, maids, barbers and barber-shops, and stenographers, unnecessarily duplicated passenger-train service, and scores of other luxuries, which cost money and which are unknown on the railways of any other country." It is the belief of Reginald Gordon, who contributes an article on this subject to *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, February), that these charges, which he considers justified, reflect not so much on the railroads as on the communities that have forced them into extravagance. On the other hand, he cites examples of other railway-structures that can and do carry their investment-charges, altho they are "sufficiently imposing for the most exacting." Says Mr. Gordon:

"The railways of the United States have expended for new passenger-stations during the last six years a total of more than two hundred and fifty million dollars, and have in contemplation an outlay of seventy-five millions more within a short time. In view of the fact that the public is just beginning to understand the real plight of the railways and the difficulties that now beset their operation, can the extravagance shown in these magnificent terminals be justified as a wise policy of the future?

"The traveling public have become accustomed to expect magnificent terminal stations in all large and in many small cities. Formerly, the average terminal on American railways, called the depot, was, in comparison with buildings of the same kind in Great Britain and Continental Europe, badly arranged, often too small to accommodate the traffic, and usually ill-cared for and dirty. With an awakened public spirit and ever-increasing demands by travelers for better facilities, the railways, a few years ago, embarked on a policy of lavish expenditures, went to the other extreme, and built mammoth stations that are, it must be said, the most beautiful structures of the kind in the world.

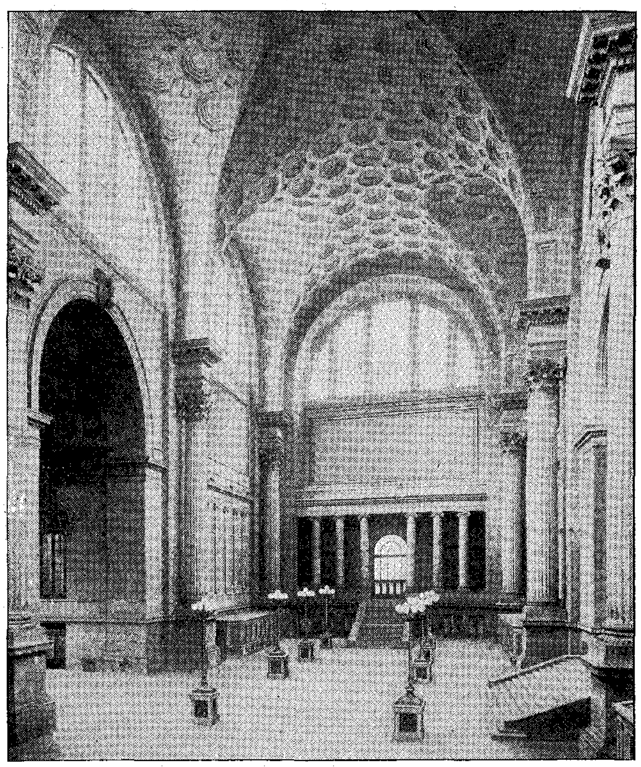
"Has it not been overdone? Do the people at large realize the amount of money spent by the railways to provide these improvements? Do they appreciate to any marked extent the architectural features; and do they ever stop to consider their carrying-charges? These considerations do not apply to the way stations, with the replacement and improvement of which there is little fault to find; for the average way station on American railways usually has been found to be ugly, poorly lighted, and dirty, yet a place where one must often wait for long periods of time; and any needed improvement in the appearance and size of the building, or in the manner in which it is kept, is a distinct advantage to the public and, within reasonable limits, a proper expenditure for the railway to make."

After a catalog of some of our big stations and a statement of the millions that they have cost us, the writer goes on:

"From the point of view of accommodations for the public there is no necessity for the expenditure of so much money for passenger-facilities. Many instances could be cited of stations in Great Britain and Continental Europe, having as great a traffic-density as that at the places just noted in the United States, wherein the first consideration was to furnish ample space for incoming and outgoing passengers and convenient means for enabling the former to reach the street and for the latter to gain access to the trains; at the same time providing all necessary conveniences and facilities. These buildings usually are not beautiful. Many of them are not imposing. It is easy to see that they are designed solely for station-purposes, and, in most cases, they are large enough to accommodate the traffic. Their cost has been only a fraction of the amount spent for similar purposes in the United States. These station-buildings, however, would hardly satisfy the American traveling public. It is a national trait with us to be dissatisfied with that which fulfils its purpose without ostentation.

"It must be borne in mind that railway-operating conditions in foreign countries do not present the same problems as prevail here. American railway-managers when planning new stations must look to the inevitable, rapid growth of communities and the traffic resulting therefrom; whereas in Europe, population is more nearly stationary and less provision need be made for future growth. The American road must furnish facilities ample for the ensuing ten or fifteen years. The structures, therefore, must be built of large capacity, but have we not treated the matter of size and ornamentation as the end rather than as the means of accomplishing our purpose? And have we not overdone the ornamental, the artistic side of our work, and as a result built stations that are not appreciated by more than a small portion of the crowd that uses them?

"It is obvious that a railway, in improving or rebuilding a passenger-terminal station, must look well into the future, not only providing for probable growth of traffic, but designing the station so as to furnish at once every reasonable facility for through travelers and the quickest means of access to and egress from suburban trains as well. Granted that these things involve a large expenditure of capital, is it not the duty of every board of directors to plan their great terminals so as to make them, *to the fullest extent, revenue-producers* by combining the station proper with such a form of business building as is required by the surrounding neighborhood, designing the building with an eye to good architectural effect, but avoiding entirely the construction of magnificent stations embodying decorative features which cost so much and from which there can be no direct return. Possibly this may be brought about to a degree by an education of the public taste. The people at large have been brought to expect the magnificent features of a railway-station as a matter of course. If they can be shown that ultimately, if the railroads are to exist under private corporate management, every dollar of outlay must earn its quota of interest *just as it must in any manufacturing or commercial* undertaking, they may be led to take a more reasonable view of the matter and find their satisfaction not in admiration of the size and beauty of such terminals, but in the convenient arrangement of all waiting-rooms, concourses, train-platforms, and the means of access thereto, as well as in the scrupulous cleanliness which should prevail in every portion of such buildings and the maintenance of an efficient body of employees.



A ROOM OF MAGNIFICENT DISTANCES.

The main waiting-room in the Pennsylvania Station in New York, which is considered the most wasteful of our railroad-stations as an investment, tho a magnificent architectural triumph.

"The people, in buying transportation, will not, knowingly, pay for architectural monuments, nor artistic ceilings, nor vast areas in which they may congregate to look at beautiful frescoes and well-chosen inscriptions. It is not the function of a railway to provide these embellishments of a station either for esthetic effect or for the education of the people at large. They are incidentals in producing a pleasing result, but it must be remembered that ultimately some portion of the community must pay for all such things, if not in higher fares, then by added taxation brought about by Government ownership."

We read that the worst of our stations, as an investment, is the Pennsylvania in New York, enormously expensive, and not producing adequate income. At the Grand Central conditions are somewhat different, for altho the station itself is unprofitable and even more costly than the Pennsylvania, the yards are arranged so that buildings can be erected over them, and the property will thus ultimately pay for its own improvement. The Union Station at Washington is another white elephant, but may be justified as a "monument" by its location among Government buildings. The new Northwestern station at Chicago, costing over sixteen millions, involves "no attempt to *utilize any part of the site.*" The same is true of the new Kansas City terminal. Other sinners are the twin-cities in Minnesota, Rochester, N. Y., Spokane, and Dallas, Texas. The author warmly commends the Hudson Terminal in New York as a "notable exception" to the list of extravagances, but this is hardly more than a pair of office-buildings with a rapid-transit station in the basement. New stations in Memphis, Tenn., and Detroit, Mich., which include office-structures, are also commended. Large stations abroad and in Canada are often combined with hotels. There has always been a hotel in the St. Louis Union Station. The writer suggests that this may be a way to help terminals to earn their cost, altho the traveling public in the United States has never taken kindly to it.

AN EASY HABIT TO DROP

IT IS WASTE to light a big or little cigar when none at all will do, and the extreme ease with which the tobacco-user may abandon his habit is insisted upon by Dr. Robert Abbé, senior surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, in a paper read before the Practitioners' Society of this city and printed in *The Medical Record* (New York, January 29). Dr. Abbé strongly opposes the use of tobacco. We live, he says, in a temperate climate, where the weed's stimulating effect is not needed, and the familiarity that we have gained with it during the last three centuries is responsible for much of the "nervous overactivity," as he terms it, for which Americans are becoming noted. Its use he classes as a harmful habit, with "drinking, treating, spitting, chewing gum," and other usages, incidental to life, but not essential to it. We had better all give it up, he believes; and fortunately we shall have no trouble in doing so. He says:

"My experience has been to find very rarely a man or woman who can not easily abandon tobacco, especially people of mature years. There is no drug-habit which so lightly holds its victims. It is essentially a social habit. It is fostered by association with others who are smoking, or with certain places which suggest it, or by advertisements thrusting themselves in the faces of the tempted. Every journal, illustrated paper, newspaper, sign-board, or one's very morning mail brings alluring pictures of a face of extraordinary cheerfulness pulling on a pipe, or an Oriental woman of surpassing attraction giving the tobacco a name, or appealing to patriotism and the necessity of tobacco to soldiers in the trenches. One of the most beautiful views of our noble Hudson above Grant's Tomb is wholly obscured by a huge house-top advertisement of a so-called 'America's greatest cigaret.' . . . . . .

"Fortunately, it is a habit that can be easily given up. When fashion dictates, its decline will soon follow. Already one sees more and more men enjoy each other's company after dinner without smoking. Conversation seems even more worth while when men are not artificially put at their ease by after-dinner cigars, which would seem to level up the ordinary man to the type of higher intellectuality by occupying his hands in smoking and giving him an undue sense of importance. *Pari passu* with the recently demonstrated deteriorating influence of alcohol in all nations, followed by a decline in social use of liquor and wine, we all have noted the growing feeling against tobacco. In business there have been scores of mercantile houses, notably in Western cities, who have prohibited cigaret-smoking as far as possible, and discouraged its use by clerks and employees. Efficiency has been increased, and the morale of employees improved by it. In schools accumulated statistics show that the grading of boys, smokers of cigarets and non-smokers, gives a large percentage in favor of abstinence. This seems to be more universal in colleges and high schools, the more widely this subject has been investigated. Higher averages of work, less delinquency, more prize-men are everywhere found. . . . . . .

"Fortunately, it is, as remarked before, a habit so easily surrendered that I have never seen a man, in middle and late life especially, who has not immediately responded to my advice that he must be a quitter. Scores of men I have known to throw an unfinished cigar into the fireplace and say, 'Never again!' Occasionally one begs to be allowed to try it a little, but when no compromise is permitted his will is strengthened and he braces up to the final complete decision."

AMERICAN CHEMICALS AFTER THE WAR

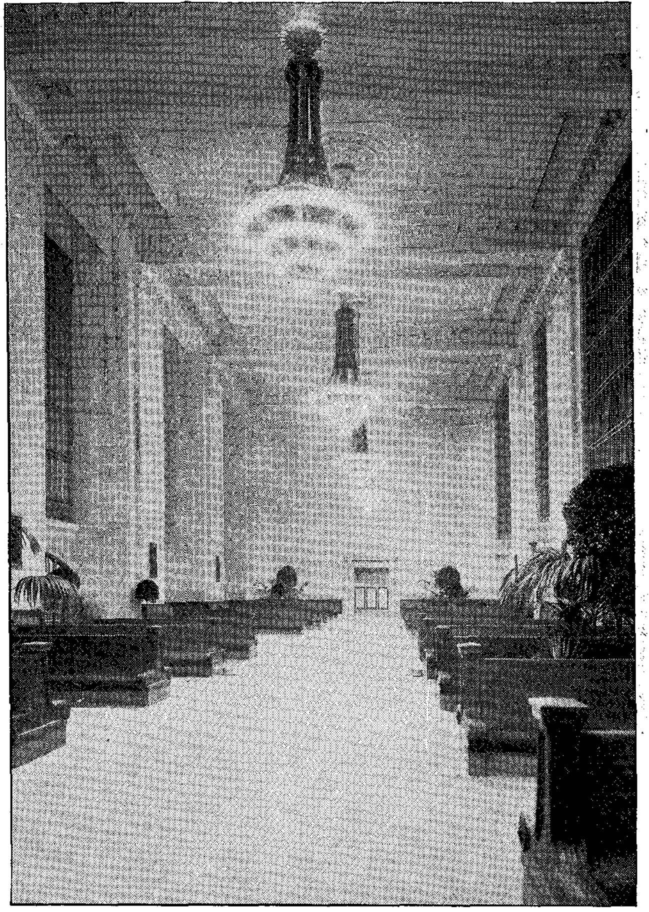
THAT THE OUTLOOK is favorable for building up a successful and profitable chemical industry in the United States is the opinion of B. L. Murray, chief chemist of Merck & Co. In an address before the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, in New York, Mr. Murray pointed out the enlargement of existing plants that has already been forced by scarcity due to the breaking out of the war. New establishments have arisen on a very large scale, not only increasing the output of former manufacturers, but creating supplies of materials for which we previously depended on foreign countries. There is a broad and substantial basis, Mr. Murray thinks, on which the American chemical industry may exist and compete with that of other countries. We quote an abstract given in *Weekly Drug Markets* (New York, February 9). Says Mr. Murray:

"Nearly all the raw materials entering into the manufacture of chemicals are found in our country. Many of them are in unheard-of abundance, while others are found in amounts that place us in a very favorable position compared with that of other countries. There are really only a few of necessary raw materials of which we have no native supplies. And they are mostly articles that have become practical monopolies of single countries that can not possibly consume them in their entirety. These countries will divide their supplies with us for their own benefit, if not for ours.

"We have iron, copper, silver, and lead in quantities larger than any other country; of gold, zinc, nickel, and cobalt more than enough to meet our requirements. We are only just beginning to use our deposits of other metals, such as bismuth. The great varieties of salts and ores used in making alkalies and acids are plentiful. These are pyrites, phosphate rock, natural borax, common salt, etc. And natural brine from the earth furnishes our chlorin and bromin. Our Pacific coast, or rather the ocean itself, is producing annually for us great crops of kelp and seaweed in which is potash, and also iodin. Large manufacturing establishments are growing up in which a small part of this raw material is being worked up. But it is only a small part. We are still searching for supplies of potash easy to work, so that our agricultural and industrial demands may be better met. Feldspar, a very common rock, contains the coveted potash; but feldspar is still unconquered. It may be conquered to-morrow, or perhaps to-day. Alunite, another potash-bearing mineral, is yielding its wealth to one of our new manufacturing enterprises to-day.

"Among the acid-plants of the United States there are probably some of the largest of the world, due to the enormous additions made last year. Sulfuric acid, chamber acid, and later contact acid, have been made here on a large scale since the time that John Harrison turned out his 300 carboys in Philadelphia in 1793. Since that early period the main raw materials available for sulfuric acid, pyrites and similar sulfur-bearing ores, have found a supplement and rival in the natural sulfur of Louisiana, where the genius of the now deceased Frasch worked out the method of pumping the molten brownish-yellow liquid—almost pure sulfur—from the depths of the earth. Nitric acid is still made mostly from Chilean nitrate, but the process of making it from the nitrogen of the air by electric methods seems to be established on a commercial basis in the South. At any rate, we could supplant the Chilean material if this supply should at any time cease to become obtainable.

"It is thus seen that we are well provided with all raw material needed for the large inorganic staples. The supply of the basic materials for our organic chemical manufactures runs not less freely. Our unmeasured cereal-crops furnish us grain-alcohol and ether, our forests wood-alcohol, acetone, and acetic acid, as well as resin and turpentine abundantly and cheaply; nor do we need to go out of our country to find the raw material for oxalic, lactic, citric, and tartaric acids. A great variety of plants yielding technical or medicinal drugs grows between the Tropic of Cancer and the 50th degree of latitude of our mainland. Others may be made to grow here. You are aware of the incessant activities of our Government, particularly those of the Department of Agriculture, in experimental growing of foreign plants on our soil, and notably such plants as camphor-trees, miscellaneous fruits, cereals, and others. The results have been very valuable. Our insular possessions, especially the Philippine Islands, offer further possibilities as well as probabilities, and it may be said without exaggeration that there is hardly a plant that could not successfully be raised in some part of the United States and its possessions.



THE GRAND CENTRAL'S WAITING-ROOM.

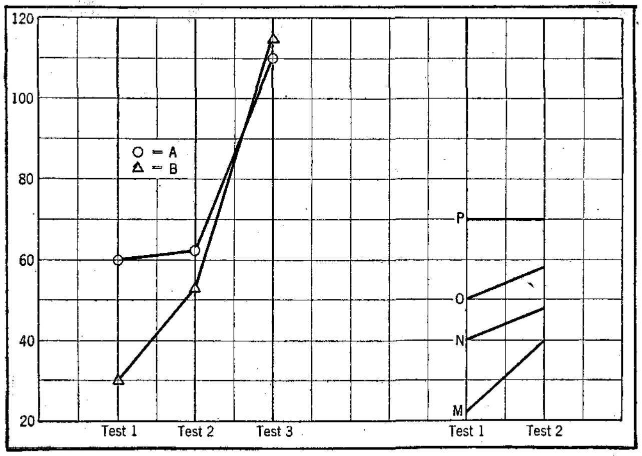
This New York station, used by the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads, is too costly in itself, but the buildings to be erected over the railroad-yards will eventually produce a handsome income and justify the investment.

"However, as far as technical and medicinal chemicals are concerned, modern development of science and industry has made mankind more and more independent of crops subject to the vicissitudes of weather and climate. Synthetic production has in many cases outclassed the work of the sun, at least the sun of to-day. Indigo, alizarin, vanillin, and theobromin are a few names in the long list of natural drugs now manufactured synthetically, and, almost without an exception, out of ordinary coal-tar. They may be regarded as products from prehistoric sunshine. The eighteen months just passed have witnessed marvelous efforts and results toward making our country independent of others in supplies of the products of coal-distillation, and we are unquestionably right now producing more of the basic articles, especially benzol, than we need to make synthetically all the dyes and medicinal preparations required for our own country."

Mr. Murray spoke, in conclusion, of the natural aids to our chemical industry, such as the plenitude of coal, natural gas, and coal-oil, our liberal supply of manual labor, and our graduate chemists, whose qualifications measure up well with those employed in Europe.

WHAT IS A STENOGRAPHER WORTH?

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT of the standardization of shorthand- and typewriting-work in an office is contributed to *System* (Chicago, February) by Mr. George A. Ricker. Stenographers and employers, Mr. Ricker thinks, are equally ignorant of their speed in taking dictation and in typewriting. They do not know how many pages of shorthand-notes correspond to a typed page, nor do they have any idea of what average speed ought to be expected. One operator is paid twice as much for the same amount of work as another, without the realization of either employer or employed. Mr. Ricker figures out the average number of words in a typewritten line, the average number of lines to a page, the average number of stenographic pages to a typed page, the average number of words to a minute in typewriting, and the average number of minutes required to typewrite one page. He says:



SPEED-CURVES OF TYPISTS.

"Profit and loss" in stenographers may thus be reckoned, as well as their rate of improvement in speed and accuracy.

"This method of reckoning is now standard in our offices, and proves satisfactory to ourselves and our stenographers. It is like a railroad time-table: stenographers have so much ground to cover at fixt speeds, and they can schedule the time of their arrival. This is a convenience to ourselves, and a source of considerable satisfaction to the stenographers in maintaining a certain standard of proficiency.

"The tabulation of typewriting-speeds for various stenographers led naturally to the question: when is a stenographer proficient?

"We have two fixt requirements for our stenographers: first, they must use pens instead of pencils, for a pencil is a poor substitute for the ever-sharp pen-point; secondly, they must operate the typewriter by the touch-system, for this adds much to their speed.

"To determine when a stenographer is proficient, I had first to establish a standard of 100 per cent. proficiency. No better standard appealed to me than the test requiring sixty words per minute for fifteen consecutive minutes without error. I established a typewriting-speed of sixty words a minute, therefore, as my standard of proficiency.

"I had often observed that stenographers handle certain kinds of material more quickly than others. For instance, it seemed to take them longer to transcribe entirely new matter than something they were familiar with. This was interestingly proved to be the case from the varying typewriting-speeds on the following tests:

1. Speed while typewriting from stenographic notes;
2. Speed while typewriting from straight printed copy;
3. Speed while typewriting the special sentence, 'Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party.'

"A fair comparison of the variations is shown [in the diagram]. Stenographer 'B' made this record, which may be too high, however, for an average:

1. Thirty words per minute;
2. Fifty-four words per minute;
3. One hundred and fifteen words per minute.

"We have now established a system of records and curves on the proficiency of our stenographers, and applicants for stenographic positions are given the three tests. Then their records are filed. We thus know how proficient stenographers are at the beginning of their service; and we have a basis for observing whether they are getting better as time goes on.

"The curves given in the illustration just referred to represent the records of two applicants. A brief study shows the following facts:

"1. Stenographer 'A' is 100 per cent. proficient.

"2. Stenographer 'B' is only 50 per cent. efficient as a stenographer, but is 90 per cent. effective as a typist. It would, therefore, be more economical to use 'B' on copy-work than on transcription, because of her difficulty in reading her notes.

"3. Stenographer 'B' is capable of greater ultimate maximum efficiency than 'A.' This is indicated by this greater speed on Test 3.

"Note the difference in the angle of the line for the two stenographers in the chart. We have found that stenographers, fresh from training, plot a curve similar to that of 'B.' As they increase their effectiveness, they change the angle until it becomes an actual attainment-plot, as shown in the 'A' curve. This may be considered maximum proficiency, altho the points of the curve may be equally raised by continually increased effectiveness.

"The curves shown to the right in the illustration represent the records of a stenographer upon entering our employ, and at later periods when tests are made to determine her wage-value. Notice the decreased angle of inclination as greater proficiency is attained.

"Our three tests furnish us a measure of the productive effectiveness of stenographers. Periodical tests enable us to observe increased proficiency. For the standard, or 100 per cent. proficiency, we pay eighteen dollars a week.

"I had occasion some time ago, because of some additional copying-work, to employ an extra stenographer. A young man very much in need of employment was sent to me by a friend, with the request that if possible I give him work.

"The applicant said he could use a typewriter. I offered to pay him at the rate of one cent per minute for his services, on the basis of forty words per minute. At the end of the day I counted the words in the report which he had been copying. Multiplying the number of words on a page by the number of pages he had transcribed, I calculated he had earned, instead of $4.80 for the day's work, only $1.10. He was well pleased and thanked me for the opportunity to work. Since the amount of work he turned out was worth only $1.10 to me, we were both satisfied. For several days he kept busy, but he never earned more than $1.60.

"This is simply a typical case. It shows how our standardization of the stenographic department results in economical operation. It completely satisfies our stenographers, who are paid for what they do, and know it."

WATERED COAL—Why should coal be watered or dampened before burning, as is frequently done? R. I. Elkin, writing in *The Electrical World* (New York, January 8), tells us that when the object is simply to "lay the dust, or to prevent the formation of clinkers" there may be a good reason for the dampening; but that the heat-production of the coal is absolutely not increased thereby. It is not unusual in a small power-plant, Mr. Elkin says, to see a fireman standing, hose in hand, and wetting the coal. If he is asked why he does it, he will say he does not know, or perhaps that it makes the coal burn better. But—

"A little common-sense consideration will show that there is no gain in heat; in fact, there is a loss rather than a gain as a result of watering the coal. This must be obvious when it is remembered that the amount of heat required to separate the hydrogen of the water from the oxygen with which it is combined is absolutely the same as that which must be obtained by the complete combustion of the hydrogen in the furnace. . . . There is, besides, a loss of heat irrespective of that due to the escape of unburned hydrogen up the chimney. When the hydrogen is burned it is transformed into water-vapor, and in this way the water which has been added to the coal passes up the chimney in the form of steam. The number of heat-units required to convert this water into steam at atmospheric pressure and superheat it to the temperature of the flue-gases is thus a real heat-loss.

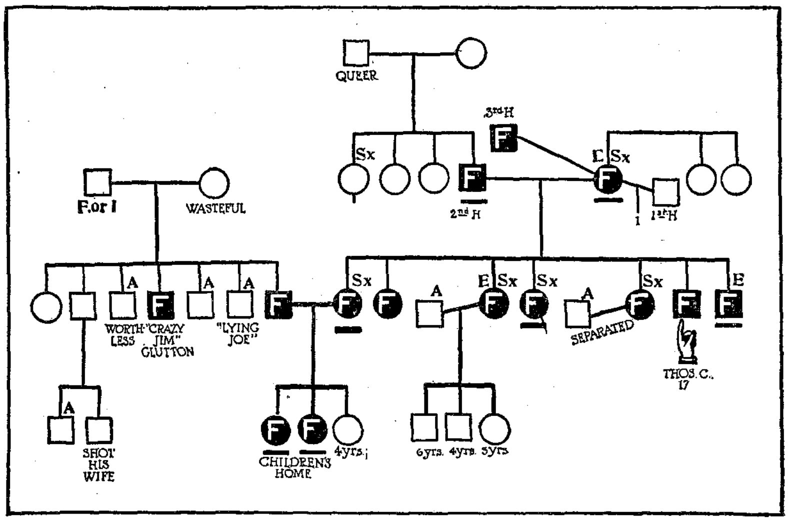
Illustrations by courtesy of "The Illustrated World," Chicago.

BERKELEY'S "PSYCHOPATHIC SQUAD" IN A UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CLASSROOM.

Picked men are studying regular courses in subjects that bear on the scientific treatment and analysis of crime.

A COLLEGE-BRED POLICE FORCE

IT IS A SAFE BET that the policemen of Cambridge, Mass., are not sent regularly to take courses at Harvard, and that those of New Haven are unfamiliar with the lecture-halls and laboratories of dear old Yale. They manage these things differently on the Pacific Coast. In Berkeley, Cal., across the bay from San Francisco, policemen are sent by their chief to the University of California, which is located in that city, to study psychology, criminology, and other subjects that bear on the scientific treatment of crime. The Chief of Police has apparently taken *Craig Kennedy* as his model, instead of *Sherlock Holmes;* and Morris Lavine, who writes of the plan in *The Illustrated World* (Chicago, February), is of the opinion that it works beautifully. University instructors, he says, can teach police to be more effective in handling criminals and degenerates and in making arrests, as well as in preventing crime and helping to check criminal tendencies among the population. Writes Mr. Lavine:



A CRIMINAL'S FAMILY-TREE.

An essential part of the modern police record. The above chart was worked out from direct contact with one youth—Thomas C.—and knowledge of four other children in State institutions. "A" indicates "alcoholic," "Sx" sex abnormality, "F" feeble-minded, and "I" insane.

"Each Friday the policemen meet at the city headquarters to take their lessons in criminology. During the week they apply their knowledge as much as possible, discuss it, and write papers that are handed in to Chief Vollmer. These papers are based both on the lectures and on their experiences and observations. The Mendelian theory of inheritance and transmission of characteristics, together with the influence of environment, is discust by the policemen. . . . . . .

"This ability to recognize the degenerate and subnormal elements in men is of far-reaching importance in police-work. The experience of years in all large cities has developed the principle that in the degenerate is the key to the problem of finding the perpetrator of crime, and this principle until now has been ignored all too much by our police forces.

"Thus, for example, if a brutal murder, assault, or robbery has been committed in a community, the first move in locating the perpetrator is to account for the actions of all degenerates and subnormal persons in the neighborhood. With police trained as the Berkeley officers are, the patrolmen know the people of defective mentality on their beats, and the 'round-up' of suspects is easily and quickly made—sometimes, indeed, quickly enough to catch the perpetrator red-handed—and usually the criminal will be among those apprehended. Untrained police not only do not recognize this principle, but can not apply it thoroughly, even when they do have some dim perception of it.

"So far, there have been two very important sets of lectures given on crime. One was by Dr. Jan Don Ball, practitioner, as well as lecturer in psychiatry, dealing with those who are insane and mentally defective, and another by Dr. H. H. Goddard, on the psychology of the feeble-minded. Dr. Ball taught the men the facts of science concerning the following topics: 1. Penitentiary science in its relation to the ancient incarceration of the insane. 2. Responsibility toward the insane. 3. Types of mental diseases apt to develop criminal tendencies. 4. Syphilis, alcohol, and poverty as causes of mental diseases and crime. 5. Prevention of mental diseases and crime. 6. The view-point of the criminal, and his defense.

"Three men whose theories were taught are Lombroso, famous as a criminologist and physician; Enrico Ferri, noted as a socialist, and Raffalle Garofalo. Besides the theories of these prominent Italian criminologists, the lessons of the lecturer himself, as he learned them from experience in police-work, were given to the police. . . . . . .

"An insane person, the policemen are taught, is one who has had a better mind, but has lost it. A feeble-minded person is one who has never had a better mind than the one he now has. To recognize the feeble-minded person—the person who commits crimes because he knows no better, or the woman who has fallen because of feeble-mindedness—is a task which is assigned to policemen. . . . . . .

"Chief Vollmer says that only half of the work that can be done by university instruction is thus accomplished, and that this is the half that makes itself obvious in its practical result, seen in the better handling of criminals and the care of different persons who are arrested. The other result will not be seen for some time to come, but will inevitably be effective. This result is that which will come from the data gathered and compiled by the police in all the future records of the department as to what the policemen determine to be the causes of crime.

"Police departments will thereby help to prevent crime, for they will be able to furnish legislators and the general public with the results of a systematic study of what are its causes. . . . Chief Vollmer said:

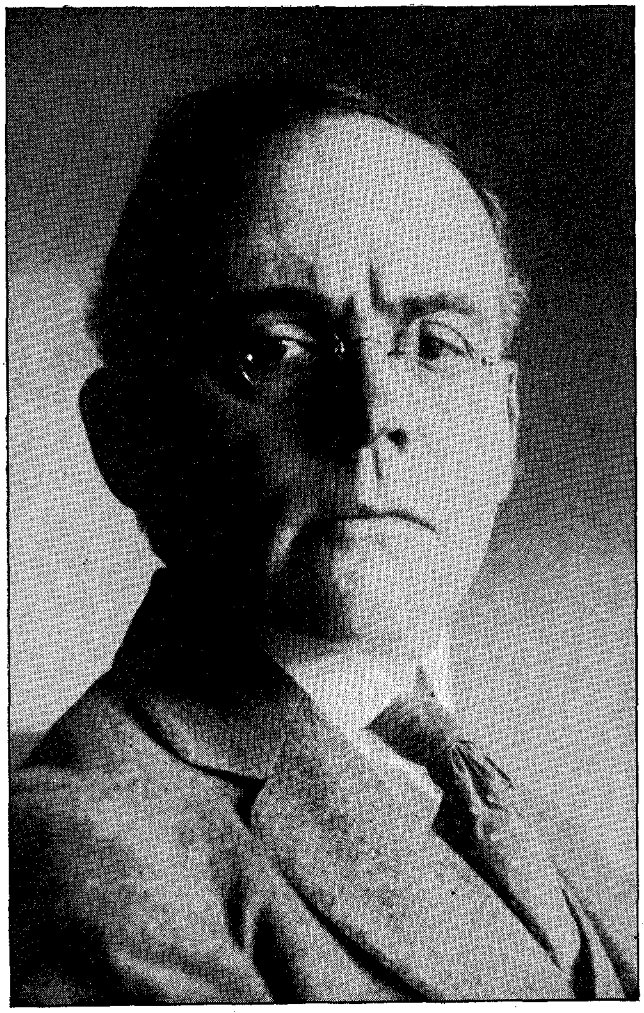
"'I believe the system we have adopted will spread everywhere, for it is the duty of the police to do all in their power not only to preserve the peace, but to prevent crime."

LETTERS - AND - ART

ANOTHER WALT WHITMAN

NOT SINCE the British discovered Walt Whitman for America and blamed us for our inappreciation has an American literary sensation struck England with the impact of the "Spoon River Anthology." Indeed, a writer in the London *Nation* sets out to prove that this work is "the most remarkable product of America since Whitman first published his unnoticed 'Leaves of Grass.'" The British critic's initials point to his identity as C. G. F. Masterman, and the spirit of Whitman seems to guide his appreciation. He discerns that, like Whitman's, Mr. Masters's work is neither prose nor poetry, but "this fact is irrelevant." His enthusiasm is matched by the Manchester *Guardian*, which declares that "Mr. Edgar Lee Masters will become a classic," and the London *Times* calls the book "a masterpiece of self-denial rather than self-expression." Mr. Masters fails in one point of resemblance to Whitman—a point probably not yet observed by his English readers. He has been duly appreciated by his American contemporaries even to the extent of being profusely imitated. Mr. Bliss Carman, in a recent number of *The Forum*, treats the Anthology in terms of its own measure, proves how easy it is to do, and dismisses it as not worth doing at all.

Mr. Masterman takes three columns of *The Nation* to show that "while Whitman is almost '*Gott getrunken*' in 'forever corroborating the praising of things,' Mr. Masters sees a different world in America—the world of which Whitman prophesied, at the end! And as, by his method, the members of this world, stript of illusion, talk the truth, the result is not wholly encouraging." Mr. Masterman gives a brief and vivid analysis of the book:



EDGAR LEE MASTERS.

While looked upon by some English writers as a new Whitman, he has also been called by one writer an American Masefield, "with more sense than Mr. Masefield, but a smaller poetic gift."

"The people of Spoon River here lie 'all, all, sleeping on the hill'—in the cemetery of the 'little one-horse town' which is typical of all that is developing in the Middle West of America. They tell the truth. In some cases this truth coincides with the record of their lives; in most, otherwise. '*Il fault parler françois,*' said Montaigne about death. They 'speak French' in the cemetery of Spoon River. There are no great heroes. There are few unspeakable criminals. Most are men and women who have refused to face life, or those whom life has terrified out of unknown possibilities, or who have settled down into acquiescence in a pretty sordid, substantial, semisuccessful life: as in the suburbs of all cities, as in the gigantic suburb which makes up America. Here are evil and good alike, the hypocrite, the adulterer, the man who called public swindle a public service, and induced all his neighbors to believe it. They have their queer standard of Puritanism, money-making, and what they are pleased to call the 'moral law'—'Republicans, Calvinists, Merchants, Bankers'—which warps and twists hereditary, ill-comprehended emotions and passions, and searchings after sacrifice for ideal ends. They have been driven by the furnace-machine of time through the 'so little' in their little lives; and now, silent forever, proclaim to the world the thing they found life was.

"'Lift not the painted veil that men called life,' cried Shelley, and described something of the revelation behind. Mr. Masters has lifted the 'painted veil,' with no optimistic results. He shows the selling of the franchises by the 'good citizen,' politicians, the frauds of the bankers, the pursuit of 'non-justice' by the lawyers. He shows young love too much or too little satisfied. The rogue triumphs in his villainy, mocking his unsuccessful opponents, from the cemetery-dust. Only occasionally one who wishes to know what life is, or one who has tried to ennoble life, or one who in some mystic fashion has realized that there is an existence which Spoon River and all Spoon Rivers can not altogether torture and tear to pieces, protests from the grave that things might have been better, that things shall be better. In the main, they rest under tablets and tombs grotesquely undescriptive of their virtues or follies — hurried through a life feeble and transitory, into the eternal darkness of the grave."

The strength of the book, Mr. Masterman says by way of characterization, "is its indifference; its impartiality; its tolerance; its refusal to label sheep and goats; its determination that their men and women shall tell their own story, confess their own crime and conviction, assert without approval or blame." "The author knows that the truth is never known, or never told, unless the dead can speak—speak when 'far too naked to be 'shamed.'" The English critic continues:

"So their speeches are recorded with something of the indifference of the stone-mason himself who from the grave affirms his method of constructing the graves ordered 'as per contract.' When he first came to Spoon River, he 'did not know whether what they told me was true or false,' and they would stand round where he worked and say—

> 'He was so kind.' 'He was wonderful.'
> 'She was the sweetest woman.' 'He was a consistent Christian.'
> And I chiseled for them whatever they wished,
> All in ignorance of its truth.

But, later, as I lived among the people here
I knew how near to the life
Were the epitaphs that were ordered for them as they died.
But still I chiseled whatever they paid me to chisel
And made myself a party to the false chronicles
Of the stones.
Even as the historian does who writes
Without knowing the truth
Or because he is influenced to hide it.

"Sometimes the 'chiseling' produces savage satisfaction and contempt, as that of the politician who 'looked like Abraham Lincoln,' stood for the rights of property and for order, a regular church attendant, denounced discontent among the poor, was elected as a legislator, and prevented raids upon railways:

Moving quietly through the world, rich and courted,
Dying, of course, but lying here
Under a stone with an open book carved upon it
And the words '*Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.*'

"But there are some to whom the irony of the inscription (and the reputation of the inscription) increases even the bitterness of the grave; as one on whose stone they chiseled 'His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say, "This was a man."' 'Those who know me, smile,' he says:

My epitaph should have been
'Life was not gentle to him,
And the elements so mixed in him
That he made warfare on life,
In the which he was slain.'
While I lived I could not cope with slanderous tongues
Now that I am dead I must submit to an epitaph
Graven by a fool.

The reviewer gives several specimens of the book's "epitaphs" that serve to illustrate its quality. He goes on to show how "Mr. Masters tears and hacks at the very blood and bones of humanity as it is." How—

"He sees life as a monstrous ogre—with a giant hand laying traps and laughing when the trap closes, and ending you 'when your misery bores him.' 'In the morning of soul,' says Spoon River, 'I knew aspiration, I saw glory.' By middle age it is pursuing sex or success. In old age it is repenting rejected temptations or regretting lost opportunities. Only the fiddler, who has abandoned his property and ended with a broken fiddle, and a broken laugh, and a thousand memories and not a single regret, can protest the excellence of it all. The village blasphemer, who has been 'beaten to death by a Catholic guard,' can only surmise as a clue to the meaning, 'The reason I believe God crucified his own Son, to get out of the wretched tangle, is because it sounds just like him.' The lawyers (and lawyers and bankers come specially under the fierce diagnosis of the writer) are estimated in examples of their lives: the judge 'deciding cases on the points the lawyers scored, not on the rights of the matter,' and after the end confessing himself a worse villain than the men he hanged: the attorney, paid by the great companies to swindle the widows and orphans:

I was attorney for the 'Q,'
And the indemnity company which insured
The owners of the mine.
I pulled the wires with judge and jury
And the upper Courts, to beat the claims
Of the crippled, the widow, and orphan,
And made a fortune thereat.
The Bar Association sang my praises
In a high-flown resolution,
And the floral tributes were many—
But the rats devoured my heart
And a snake made a nest in my skull.

"This bitterness does not do full justice to Mr. Masters's work, for he has depicted character and scenes of extraordinary beauty, the death of 'Pauline Barrett,' the child wondering if the children still wandered in and enjoyed the blue autumn evenings, the 'Pioneers' taking the Sacrament, with the 'Coming of the Comforter, and the consolation of tongues of flame.' But normally his attitude is that of one who 'prayed for another birth in the world, with all of Spoon River rooted out of my soul.' And Spoon River is not merely a Yankee hamlet, but a condition and state of being which extend through all that which man is pleased to call civilization. The appeal is a universal and not a limited appeal. And this astonishing, ruthless analysis of the life which there festers, aspires, and dies is one of the greatest books of the present century."

WAGNER, BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR

SO FAR AS MUSICIANS GO the questions raised by the war concern none so intimately as they do Wagner. How has he affected the war and how will the war affect him? It will be remembered that the musical conductor of the *ballet russe*, Mr. Ansermet, who by the way is a Swiss, is reported to have declared soon after his arrival that Wagner was to blame for the whole *mêlée*, that his music had so wrought upon the German consciousness as to produce the war. The same thing has been said in other words by others, by Frenchmen in particular, and notably by Rodin, the sculptor. When the Paris journal *La Renaissance* asked Rodin whether the works of German composers should be given in Paris after the war, he replied: "Beethoven, yes; but Wagner is too near our time." The answer will have to wait for the conclusion of hostilities, thinks the Springfield *Republican*, which observes: "If French military bands play in Alsace-Lorraine, 'Lohengrin' will be heard in Paris. If Germany wins, Paris may be no more cordial to Wagner's music than after 1870." There are current, however, some interesting speculations on the first half of the query—how Wagner has affected the war. *The Republican* says this:

"Wagner's egoistic desire to make his music the center of the hugest possible mass led him into a grotesquely exaggerated Teutonism. He was to create the music of the future by drawing upon the glorious legendary past of Germany. He would do everything afresh, create a purely Germanic art, even to reviving the obsolete alliterative verse.

"With Wagner to have such a mission was to disparage everything else. He divided the world into those who were for him and those who were against him. He assailed the favorite composers of the day who had his place in the sun, and made enemies of their admirers. His Teutonism made him a bitter anti-Semite—all the more because Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer were Jews. He adopted the extravagant race-theories of Gobineau, expounded in our day by Wagner's son-in-law, Houston Stewart Chamberlain. It can easily be seen that a man of this stamp would not be well received in France, either during the tension preceding the war of 1870–71 or in the years following. Not Treitschke, nor Bernhardi, embodies more of the spirit from which the Pan-German propaganda has sprung.

"Thus it can readily be seen that if Wagner's music is boycotted in Paris after the war, it is not wholly without a reason. The very fact that he has been the center of former controversies and demonstrations might make it imprudent to try to give his music. This will pass in time, but how long it will be before the French can regain their taste for the Wagner music-dramas will depend in great part on which side wins the war."

A French writer who goes under the name of Le Sar Péladan has written an article to show that Richard Wagner in "The Ring" prefigured to the world what was to come in 1914. His ingenious interpretation of Wagner's symbolistic work in terms of the present war is given in this abbreviated form by *The New Music Review:*

"The Sar narrates with gusto the outrageous meanness and baseness of the gods, giants, dwarfs, and the whole *Lumpengesindel* of the tetralogy. *Alberich*, 'bristling with hairs and raucous-voiced,' pursuing the Rhine daughters for their treasure, is the primitive *Boche*. As he renounces love, he is necessarily inhuman. *Wotan*, the breaker of an agreement with the giants, is the Emperor William. *Loge* is the prototype of the German Chancellor, on whom the Kaiser relies to extricate him from his quandary. His descent into Nibelheim is the modern craving of the German for world-power. *Alberich* is a truculent Prussian in the treatment of his gnomes. *Siegfried*, conceived by Wagner as a superhero, is incredibly brutal. 'It is true, he is fearless, but he knows nothing about anything. When his father (the *Emperor*, disguised as a traveler) approaches him, he reviles him and his gray hairs, and threatens to deprive him of his one eye and slay him as he slew Mime and the Dragon.' He is the *Boche* of the primeval forests. Mr. Péladan spares *Siegmund* and *Sieglinde*, in whom he finds no Teutonic trait. Yet Mr. Péladan might have made unpleasant remarks about the two.

Others have, and they were good, not too easily shocked, Germans."

Musical America, however, can see "nothing that is aggressive toward the world in the whole range of Wagner's writings or music," and thinks "his work will stand in truth for what it humanly is, and will continue to hold the admiration and love of men through the ages, whatever the temporary divisions of the present." That the "passions of the war should so violently have warped the judgment of great men," it thinks is perhaps "as great a proof as any of the immense significance of the present conflict." However,

"It is inconceivable that the world after the war is to consist of a number of armed and inimical camps. Common humanity will prevail in the long run, and the deep ideals of mankind will rise in glory greater than ever.

"The affection for the music of Wagner was implanted in the heart of the world before it was shaken with the passions of the present struggle, and it is unthinkable that that music should hereafter become identified with the issues of a later day."

A solution of the situation is found by the Brooklyn *Eagle* to rest upon a possibly lower plane than those of the spiritual passions. Thus:

"Jacques Rouche, the director of the Paris Opéra, is inclined to hedge on the issue. He says that there is no question about France's going back to Wagner, and that the real question is: How much time must elapse before Wagner will again be accepted? He hopes the time will be short, 'because,' he adds, 'we must not forget that the royalties do not go to Germans, but to French composers and translators.' Director Rouche here touches one of those practical considerations which are going to block many an elaborate plan for prolonging the animosities of war.

"On the other hand, Director P. B. Gheusi, of the Opéra Comique, who is now enjoying a monopoly of opera-performances in Paris, and who is far more independent of German music than his grand-opera rival, doesn't care if Wagner is barred forever. '*Vive la France et la musique Française*,' says he. And every French composer who has felt the rivalry of Russian, German, or Italian music echoes his sentiment. For they, too, have their practical reasons.

"So long as the French people hiss Wagner, as they did when 'Lohengrin' had its first Paris performance many years ago, Wagner will not be played. When they are again willing to pay money to hear him, his operas will be performed. That will not be long after the war ends."

THE TOTTERING STAR-SYSTEM

THE "STAR-SYSTEM," which has been seen to be such an incubus, and fastened so tightly upon the neck of the theatrical profession as to defy loosening, now appears to be dislodging itself through its own fatness. Mr. Rankin Towse, of the New York *Evening Post*, tells us of a prominent New York manager who spoke of "the exorbitant prices paid to certain stars for their services before the camera" as having led those "illustrious persons not only to overestimate very greatly the value of their work upon the regular stage, but to refuse to appear in any play in which there was the least possibility of honors being divided between them and other performers." Mr. Towse goes on to cite the manager as authority for facts that hold more optimism for the future of the theater than anything happening in recent years:

"He knew of cases, he said, in which stars had demanded such high salaries that less famous and costly players were engaged in their stead, with the most satisfactory results. The unknown actors quickly demonstrated their ability so soon as the opportunity was offered to them. A few experiences of this sort will help to convince managers of the unwisdom of the policy that seeks to establish reputations by the means of advertisement, and which exposes them to the necessity of paying salaries commensurate with their own fictitious valuation, or letting somebody else profit at their expense. Any influence that can weaken or discredit the star-system is welcome.

"Altho the movies, having nothing or very little in common with the theater, can never take its place or compete seriously with it, they, of course, affect it by diminishing its audiences. The great mass of the theatergoing public—as the movies themselves are beginning to find out—will go where there is a good show for the money. They will flock to the best show of its own particular kind. There are signs of an awakening to this great fact in the theaters. If the quality of the plays has not exhibited any wonderful general improvement, a decided advance may be noted in the quality of the representations. Supporting casts, as a rule, are better than they were a few years ago, and performances smoother and more vital. To this fact may be attributed the success of more than one current play. In some cases the exploited star is a handicap rather than a help. When there are a good or attractive play—the two terms are not necessarily synonymous—and a capable performance, the theater will easily hold its own. No tears need be shed over the bad or feeble pieces which have succumbed to the varied enticements of the movies. Of these only the best will long survive, and they will constitute a permanent opposition, or rather counter-attraction, which must be taken into account. But it is to be welcomed, not feared. A little vigorous competition—from within and without—is just the incentive for the lack of which the theater has been drooping and decaying for the last quarter of a century. That managers are beginning to find stars expensive luxuries is a hopeful sign."

WAR AS EDUCATION

TO VIEW THE WAR as a means of educating literary taste is perhaps to take the conflict from a new angle. Yet it seems that the idle hours on hospital-cots are performing this service. Some facts regarding the reading of the English wounded are furnished by the Manchester *Guardian*, its source being the distinguished novelist, Miss Beatrice Harraden, who has been serving as a librarian at a large military hospital in London. Her hospital contained 550 beds, "so that the ground from which her experience has been drawn is quite wide enough to be generally indicative of the tastes—the potential tastes—of a large part of the Army"; so judges *The Guardian's* editorial writer, who adds these facts and reflections:

"The books asked for reveal what is the best kind of raw material that any expert in an artistic medium has the right to demand from the inexpert—that is, a healthy curiosity which widens the more it is indulged. With the men under Miss Harraden's notice it seems to have begun with the works of Nat Gould—easily the most popular author—and to have been capable in many instances of very significant extensions. The man who asked for Browning's poems would almost certainly know something of them already; but Tolstoy's 'Resurrection,' which was so popular that several copies had to be bought, seems to have provided a genuine example of men discovering by their own, unprompted curiosity that a novel of more solid reputation than most of those in general use in the hospital was not necessarily a novel devoid of popular interest. Sometimes the literary curiosity of the men has had an unexpected starting-place. 'The Last Days of Pompeii' was decidedly in favor, and the explanation, it turned out, lay in the fact that many of the men had seen the story at the kinema theater and so had been tempted to the book itself. And the curiosity which leads men to ask for a text-book on modern explosives, or on radiography, is an example of an interest in theory being aroused by a rather grim preliminary acquaintance with practise.

"The constant demand for the volumes of the encyclopedia which had been presented to the hospital shows how wide the readers' curiosity became once it had been aroused; and the information that men who had entered the hospital with a respectful fear of all forms of the printed word were found returning, as out-patients, in order to make use of the library, shows that their interest was due to something more permanent than the tedium of a sick-bed. The moral from this wisely conducted library is the obvious one that it is not only very much better to have people reading Nat Gould because they want to, rather than stouter stuff because they think they ought, but that, by a recognition of this fact, they are very much more likely to be brought, in their own time and way, to a healthy interest in the more lasting forms of literature."

THE NEW FRENCH KIPLING

FRANCE has found its Kipling. A novel recently crowned by the Goncourt Academy is at present "the talk of all France." It is called "Gaspard," and its author, René Benjamin, has sprung from a field of rather meager literary accomplishment into the proud position of creating the one literary masterpiece of the war. This is the sum of the French verdict, according to Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn, who writes for the Boston *Transcript.* It is, he says, "the only highly significant piece of fiction that has been produced since the beginning of the war by the younger writers who alone are eligible to the honor" of the Goncourt prize. "Gaspard" Mr. Sanborn describes as "a profoundly sincere and eminently human work, exceptionally alert and virile, gratifyingly free from pose, from grandiloquence, and from maudlin sentimentality—a revelation of a vigorous literary temperament, a moving portrayal of the great conflict, none the less worthy to endure as a memorial that it is altogether unpretentious." The hero is set before us in this manner:

"*Gaspard,* snail-vendor of the Rue de la Gaîté (swarming street of bars, music-halls, and eating-houses behind the Gare Montparnasse), transformed into a *poilu* by tragic circumstance, is as typical of the French common soldier of 1914–1916 as was *Mulvaney* (whose 'tremenjoous thirst' he shares) of the colonial soldier of England; and he and his sayings are in a fair way to become as popular with the Gauls as the Celtic defender of 'the Widow at Windsor' and his sayings have long been with the peoples of Anglo-Saxon speech.

"'This *Gaspard* was a strapper, as a fellow must be to make game of the small fry and to try conclusions with the others. The hands of a man who does not work with his head, but a head capable of making the best use of the hands. Humid lips; a ferreting eye; rebellious hair; a scrap of satisfied mustache; and, especially, a funny nose, a long and twisted but honest nose, sniffing with only one nostril, but that one a model; and an inquisitive and mobile forehead that seemed to have lowered the nose to the left, in order that it might fish in the heart for words and ideas.'

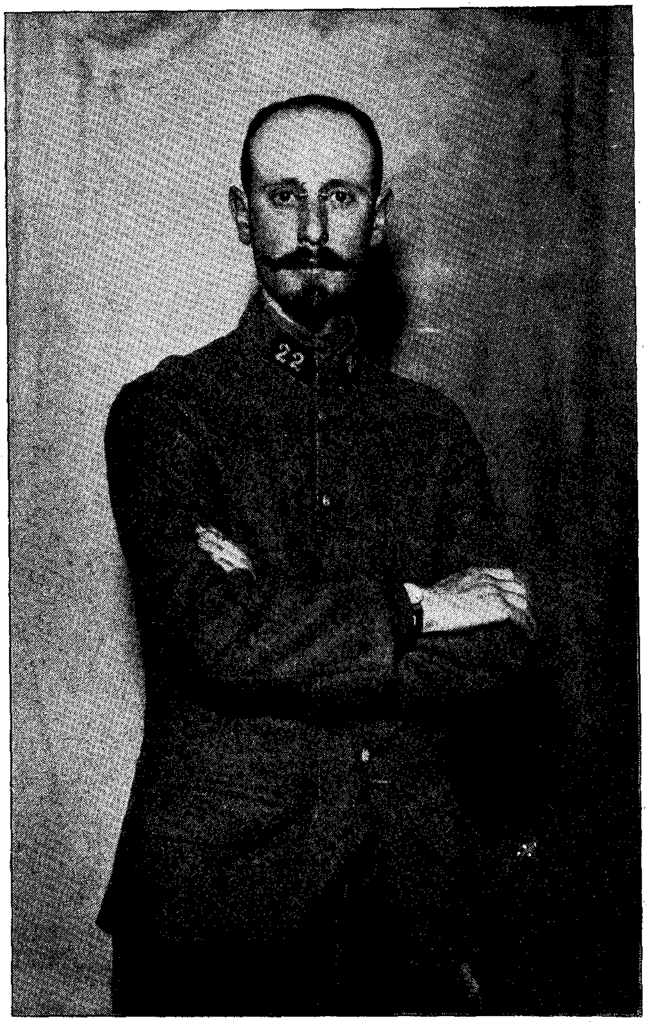
"*Gaspard,* as this portrait indicates, has nothing of the affected, dandified, simpering war-hero of the picture-postal; and he has still less of the solemn, introspective, spiritual-minded combatant held up as a pattern by the ecclesiastical press. The '*'Cré bon Dieu!*' that recurs like a refrain in his speech, under the circumstances that try men's souls, is for *Gaspard* neither an imprecation nor a prayer, but the indispensable safety-valve *à la* Rue de la Gaîté of wrought-up feelings; for, like the majority of his fellow Parigots, he is neither Christian nor anti-Christian, but just temperamentally irreverent. He discovers good, to his unbounded astonishment, in sisters and priests, as he does, for the matter of that, in practically every sort of person with whom he comes in contact; but he never ceases for an instant to be gloriously pagan, splendidly irresponsible, and sublimely unconcerned regarding his ultimate destiny and the so-called 'great issue' of death. That there has been a renascence of religious sentiment in France during the last few years, and notably since the war, is undeniable, and it is eminently proper that this transformation should be reflected in the literature of the hour. But the perpetually praying and communing soldier in whom piety and patriotism coincide—tho the type unquestionably exists—is being somewhat overdone by a certain conspicuous group of writers; for the average *poilu* is not in the least preoccupied with making an 'edifying' end, and the life and the spirit of the trenches (whatever the exaltation of some of their occupants) do not bear the slightest resemblance to the life and the spirit of the cloisters or the catacombs. The unmitigated paganism of *Gaspard* and his unregenerate comrades in arms, whose fighting qualifications are on a par with those of the saints, comes, therefore, as a welcome relief.

"*Gaspard* is 'a creature not too wise and good for human nature's daily food.' *Gaspard* is the real thing."

Little was known of Mr. Benjamin, the author, before the war, and his modesty seemed to withhold "supplementary details" after he became famous. Mr. Sanborn gathers up what he can:

"The creator of *Gaspard* richly deserves (and not merely from a literary view-point) the good fortune that has fallen to him. He writes whereof he knows for he has seen active service in the company of a lot of just such merry devils as *Gaspard.*

"René Benjamin is the grandson of the engraver, Ernest Hüe (who died a few days ago), the son of Ernest Benjamin, a novelist cut off before his prime, who was a member of the executive committee of the Société des Gens de Lettres, and the nephew of the eminent veterinarian, Henri Benjamin, who is one of the hundred members of the Académie de Médecine. He was born in Paris thirty years ago and was educated at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand. He has worked for the newspapers and contributed to the magazines and reviews. He is the author of a satirical pamphlet, 'La Farce de la Sorbonne'; of two volumes of satirical sketches, 'Les Justices de Paix, ou les Vingt Façons de Juger dans Paris,' and 'Paris, sa Faune et ses Nœurs: l'Hôtel des Ventes'; of a two-act play, 'Le Pacha,' produced by Antoine at the Odéon in 1911; and of a novel, 'Madame Bonheur.' All of these works are said to have been marked by irreverence, sprightly or fierce. None of them attracted any large amount of attention. 'Madame Bonheur,' published when the author was only twenty-five, the only one I chance to have read, was fairly successful burlesque. It revealed a genuine talent for caustic caricature that recalled, without equaling, now Dickens, now Vallès, and now Mirbeau; but it did not even foreshadow such a signal achievement as 'Gaspard.' . . . . . .



Courtesy of the Boston "Transcript."

RENÉ BENJAMIN,

Whose *Gaspard* ranks with Kipling's *Mulvaney.*

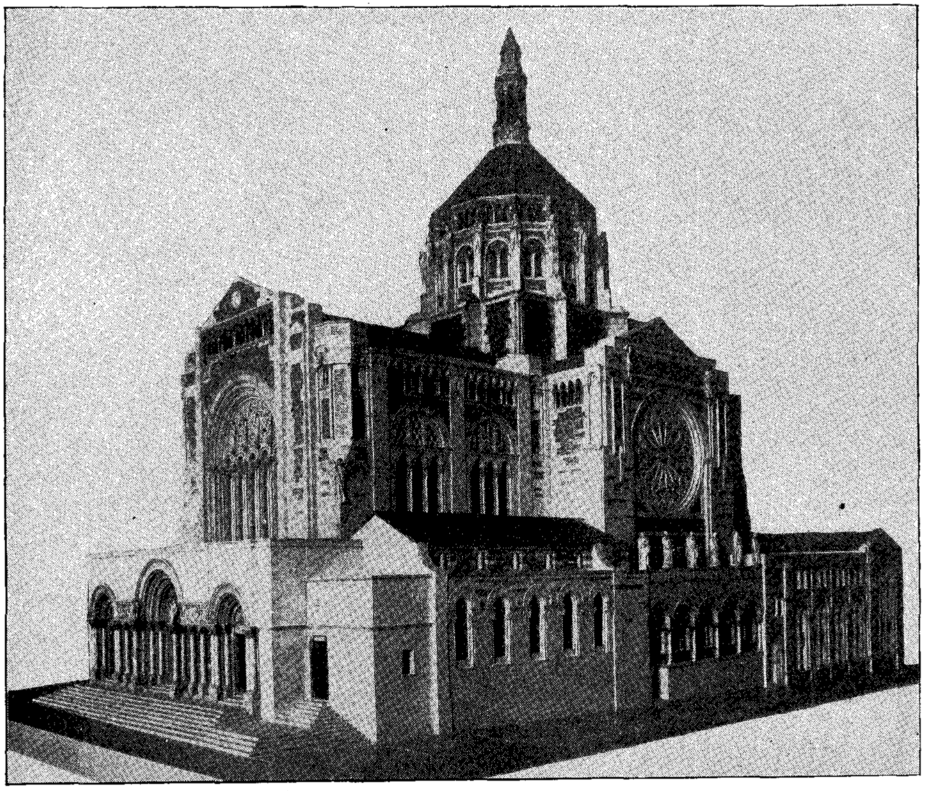
"These few facts are all that is generally known regarding the person and the antebellum career of the author of 'Gaspard,' and Mr. Benjamin does not now seem disposed (possibly for reasons of military etiquette) to add to them. . . . . . .

"When the mobilization-call went forth in August, 1914, René Benjamin, *soldat de deuxième classe,* went with his regiment to the northeastern frontier. In September he participated in an engagement in Argonne, and was wounded by shrapnel, his lieutenant, the journalist Carbonelle, of the staff of *La Liberté,* being killed at his side. He was cared for in a hospital of Touraine and finished his convalescence in Brittany. It was during this Breton sojourn that he wrote 'Gaspard.' When he was completely recovered, he resumed active service, and he is reported to be again on the firing-line."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE COSTLIEST PARISH CHURCH IN THE WORLD

THE CHURCHES of New York, like the business edifices, do not escape the tendency to tear down and build bigger. What is announced as likely to be "the costliest parish church in the world" is the new St. Bartholomew's to be built at Park Avenue and Fiftieth Street. This site is not far from the recently completed St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, which, with its site on Fifth Avenue, cost $4,000,000. Near by also is the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and the parishes of these three number many of the multimillionaire names of America on their rolls. So, for those who like to estimate the wealth of the churches of the Man of Sorrows there is probably justification for calling this section "the finest and costliest church area in America, if not in the world." An article in the Boston *Transcript* shows that outward splendor is not the only thing sought by these congregations:



"THE DESIGN IS LARGE AND FREE": THE NEW ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Planned by Bertram G. Goodhue, it will be one of the costliest of New York's church edifices.

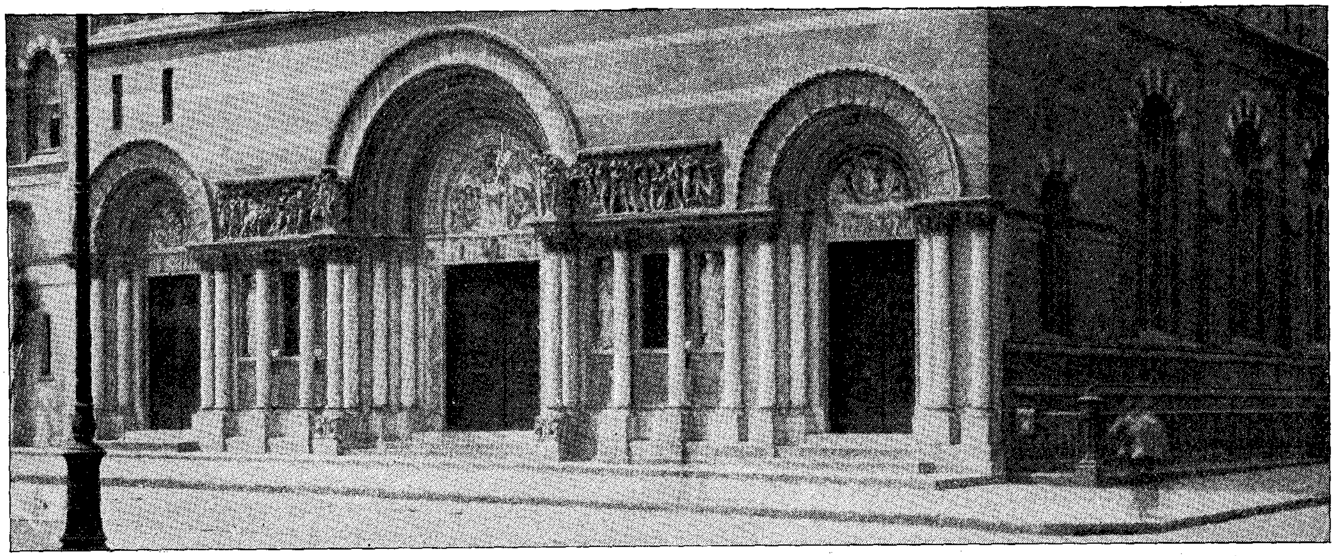
"To indicate that New York's Christianity is building for usefulness and not for show, and that while erecting such edifices the work of others does not suffer, it remains to be pointed out that the great Fifth Avenue churches, familiar to all visitors to New York, cost to maintain from $40,000 to $60,000 a year each. The maintenance of St. Thomas's, St. Bartholomew's, the Brick and Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, St. Nicholas Reformed, and others falls between these figures, but nearer to $40,000 than to $60,000. During the last five or ten years the incomes of these famous churches have enormously increased, but the congregations have hardly increased their local expenses at all.

"The churches here that spend these large sums for buildings and maintenance give from $3 to $5 to missions in America, to missions in the world at large, and to charities and education for every dollar they spend on their own maintenance. This record they keep up while paying also the millions for new edifices. In years when St. Thomas's or the Fifth Avenue congregation spend $50,000 to maintain their Fifth Avenue plants, they give to missions and other causes beyond their own borders $200,000 to $400,000. Investigation shows that such a record is made by the churches of no other city in the world. Episcopal parishes of the Fifth and Madison Avenue districts alone give $250,000 a year to religious work on New York's East Side."

The *Transcript* writer declares that the new St. Bartholomew edifice is "the outcome of a spirit determined to build a handsome structure for public worship, to see to it that it is of the best architecture, and that it fittingly represents New York's Christian spirit and progress." An idea of what the new church will be may be gained from the model made from the design of the architect, Bertram G. Goodhue, which is one of the main features of the exhibition of the Architectural League. It is said that Mr. Goodhue received his cue from the beautiful portals of the present structure, designed by McKim, Mead & White, and erected by the Vanderbilt family as a memorial to the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. These are to be preserved in the new structure, and, says Mr. Royal Cortissoz in the New York *Tribune*, "from them flows, of course, the necessity of a Romanesque motive throughout." We read further:

"But the architect has gone to Italian rather than to Provençal sources for his inspiration, and, what is more to the point, he has used them with originality. The photograph of the model which we reproduce enables us to dispense with description of the fabric and to speak simply of its broad character. It is an organic composition. The façades are exactly expressive of the plan. And their successive stages are united with a fine sense of proportion, a fine sense of architectural values. Let the reader explore, one by one, the different passages in the design, the relation of the portal to the nave and that of both to the dome, the placing of the columns and arches just below the roof-line, the adjustment of the chapel and Sunday-school building on the street side to the mass of the main structure. These later episodes, it is true, constitute stubborn elements in the problem, and we could wish them otherwise. But since they have to be there, they are remarkably well handled. Consider, finally, the effect of the whole, the warm picturesqueness of the conception, combined with its essentially massy character, and the rich play of light and shade secured, the qualities of relief, of texture, developed without fussiness. It is Romanesque, yes; but is it so with any implications of pedantic borrowing? The design is large and free; in the impression of living architecture that it conveys it makes us think of that other fine example of style individually exploited—that Westminster cathedral which was founded on Byzantine ideas, but embodies the genius of a modern artist.

"This church is so good as it stands that we hope it may be built along certain lines promising to give it even greater significance. As shown in the model, it will occupy only part of the property owned by St. Bartholomew's, the rest of the block on



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THE PORTALS TO WHICH THE NEW ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S WILL BE BUILT.

These beautiful doorways, erected as a memorial to Cornelius Vanderbilt, will be retained from the old structure and added to the new.

Park Avenue being given to some other structure, a secular building, which would, of course, crowd it on the north, and even, possibly, rise to a height greater than that of the nave. We have seen a drawing worked out on the hypothesis of employing all the space from street to street, and it raises a noble scheme to an even higher power. Incidentally, it lengthens the nave, giving it another bay, which is by itself a precious improvement, and it permits a more satisfactory disposition of the chapel and Sunday-school, bringing in cloisters and open, turfed spaces, which would immediately set the whole affair in a better perspective. It would be a profoundly comforting thing if this larger, more monumental, plan could be adopted. A building like this needs all the setting, all the air, it can get. Thus provided, it would make one of the most impressive adornments of the city. A decision to that end will be awaited with solicitude by all who are interested in the architectural development of New York."

NO "BOOZE" FOR BIG BUSINESS

A WORKMAN for the Illinois Steel Company in Chicago recently secured a better job in Pittsburg, and before he left his fellow workmen gave him a banquet at a hotel with twenty-five foremen and clerical workers as guests. There was a cocktail at every plate. When the men left the table not a cocktail had been touched. This story is told by a writer in *The Sunday-School Times*, to show how the anti-liquor campaign in industry is working out. An investigation, says Mr. C. W. Baines, in the Philadelphia weekly, was recently made among the great steel and iron concerns of Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois to ascertain their attitude toward alcohol, and 140 corporations, some operating more than one plant, and with an aggregate capital of over a billion dollars, were included. The report, says Mr. Baines, is not meant for a Sunday-school document. It is, rather, "a cold-blooded business and economical deliverance, intended to determine industry's hostility toward alcoholic drink and drinkers, which has been very indefinitely discust in the public press; to throw an illuminating ray of light on its attitude toward the movement for abstinence and prohibition in commercial life." It does not concern itself with the moral aspects of the drink-question, but, it is insisted, "we must not have our Sunday-school boys ignorant of the attitude of our business-princes toward the imbibers of bad booze." Of the 140 corporations 113 replied to the inquiry. Mr. Baines thus classifies the returns:

"1. Of the 113 answers, only six permit the use of alcoholic drink in their shops or plants.

"2. One hundred and seven firms, the world's greatest steel- and iron-producers, absolutely prohibit the use of strong drink in their works. Almost without exception, they testify that the abstainer is more efficient, more reliable, and that teetotalers alone are considered when promotions are made.

"3. One hundred companies prohibiting drinking during working-hours report that they are also doing 'everything possible to prevent drinking by employees out of working-hours.' One corporation discharges any man who enters a saloon going to or from work; another suspends such an employee one week for the first offense, and for the second he is, usually, discharged.

"4. Eighty-three of the 113 concerns when employing or promoting men discriminate against those who use alcoholic liquors, even tho they use liquor outside of working-hours only; absolutely refuse to promote men who drink; there the 'most moderate use of rum is fatal to a man's chance of promotion.'

"5. Sixty-three corporations have undertaken constructive abstinence-work, to determine the deleterious influences of the moderate use of alcohol upon a workman's efficiency, producing-power, and reliability.

"6. Ten concerns not only prohibit drinking during work-hours, but absolutely prohibit employees drinking at all times."

Of some sixty statements in these replies the following are said to be typical:

"When it becomes necessary to reduce the force, regular drinkers are the first ones let go."—*Lockhart Iron & Steel Company, Pennsylvania.*

"We do not allow any liquor on the premises, discharge immediately any man under the influence, preach abstinence through foremen and bulletin-board literature, and we are succeeding famously. Most important is the fact that our men also see the good of it."—*Interstate Steel & Iron Company, East Chicago.*

"The efficiency of a man is reduced in exact proportion to the amount of alcohol he drinks. The total abstainer ranks above the moderate drinker in reliability and efficiency in all classes of work nearly as much as the moderate drinker does above the heavy, regular drinker."—*The Follansbee Furnace Company, Follansbee, West Virginia.*

"The moderate use of liquor tends to impair efficiency and reliability, and we do not knowingly employ men who drink, nor advance them to positions of authority if they are employed." —*The Crane Company, Chicago.*

In this industrial antialcohol campaign, we read further, electric signs and posters play no small part—

"Over the main entrance to several steel-plants can be seen such large electric temperance-teaching transparencies as:

DID BOOZE EVER DO YOU ANY GOOD?
DID BOOZE EVER GET YOU A BETTER JOB?
DID BOOZE EVER CONTRIBUTE ANYTHING TO THE HAPPINESS OF YOUR FAMILY?

"Throughout another plant this bulletin, signed by the general superintendent and approved by the president, is posted in conspicuous places:

"'For the promotion of safety and welfare it is hoped that all employees will avoid the use of intoxicating liquors.

"'Under the rules of the Joilet Works any employee who uses intoxicating liquor while on duty will be discharged.

"'In making promotions in all departments of the plant superintendents of departments and foremen will select for promotion only those who do not use intoxicating liquor.'"

This movement, according to Mr. Baines, has attracted the attention of the liquor-trade papers, one of which has called "the steady and increasing tendency of big corporations to encroach upon the personal liberties of workers" one of "the most pregnant signs of the times." And *The Brewers' Journal* is quoted as saying:

"There are even companies and individual employers who threaten to discharge employees for drinking alcohol at any time. They do not care if that is social and economic slavery. Their main object is to protect their pocketbooks."

HOPE FOR UNBELIEVERS

SPEAKING FROM THE POINT of view of one whose convictions about death and immortality had been essentially those of a rationalist, Mr. William Archer, the English critic, has a word of comfort to offer, even from this practically negative ground, to those who have lost friends in the war. He speaks of a class of people "whose existence, in these latter days, one had scarcely suspected—people who are troubled by 'the hot, crude threat of hell' for their beloved dead." It is mainly bereaved mothers who are the prey to this anguish. Mr. Archer thinks they must be "relatively few," for "the twentieth century has horrors of its own, enough and to spare, without the hauntings of this medieval specter." Speaking figuratively, he finds "a much more interesting, if less pitiable frame of mind" to be that of "the people who see neither a green lamp nor a red at the tunnel's mouth, and wonder whether it is simply a black and endless void from which there is no emergence." To them he feels "some glimmer of light at the farther end would mean a marvelous reassurance, and would lend a new interest to the course they have yet to run before they follow their lost ones into the enigmatic night." He writes, he tells us in the London *Daily News*, because his answer is "not a flat negative," and because, at such a time as this, "it seems almost a duty to make a clean breast of any belief that may by chance give comfort, here or there, to some perplexed and yearning spirit." Thirty years ago, he recalls, "there were two opinions, and no more, on the subject of immortality":

"There were those who believed in it as an article of religious faith, and those who, on scientific grounds, positively and dogmatically rejected it. These two opinions are, of course, still with us, and the second—the school of disbelief—has largely gained ground on the first. Anthropology has analyzed the illusions which gave rise to the belief in survival; and the doctrine of evolution, with its insistence on the unity of all organized existence, has rendered it increasingly difficult to conceive the process by which man, in his long ascent of the biological scale, can have contrived to develop an immortal soul. But of late years a third party has arisen, which, admitting this theoretical difficulty, holds that there is nevertheless positive evidence of survival after death, before which all *a-priori* objections must vanish. If their position could be established—if we could believe in another life as confidently as we believe in the existence of the man at the other end of the telephone-wire, tho we do not actually see him—the revolution in our habits of thought would be enormous, and would be felt even by those to whom immortality is an article of faith. But the question is, Can we accept the alleged evidence? . . . . . .

"It would be a great deal too much to say that I believe in the alleged evidence for a future life; but I do emphatically believe that there is 'something in it'—that it is not mere trickery and illusion. There is a distinct, undeniable glimmer of light in the tunnel, tho we can not, I think, say for certain that it comes from another world at the farther end. It may be some sort of unaccountable phosphorescence; it may be some equally unaccountable reflection of the common daylight at our own end; but whatever it is, it proves that all the facts of the universe are not summed up in the formulas of our physical philosophy. That is why orthodox science angrily refuses to look into the evidence. It hates to enlarge its formulas, and prefers to attribute to mere fraud and folly everything that does not fit into them. Fraud and folly have done much to complicate the inquiry, but no one who looks seriously into the evidence can believe that they account for everything. Death is no longer the simple matter—as simple as the blowing-out of a candle—that it seemed to the rationalist of thirty years ago. It is beset by possibilities and uncertainties which it is not reason, but unreason, to deny or to ignore."

If you choose to say that these uncertainties lend "a new terror," Mr. Archer replies that "you are in a strong position." For the intimations of immortality that we receive from automatic writing and other phenomena of a like nature are "in truth anything but exhilarating." But—

"Was it to be expected that they should? It is manifest that 'another life,' if it exist at all, must exist outside of time and space; and how are the conditions of such a life to be conveyed to creatures who can no more think themselves out of time and space than they can lift themselves up by the hair of the head? It is absurd to criticize any 'news from nowhere' that filters through to us because it does not answer to our expectations; for the one thing certain is that any expectations our reason can form are bound to be fallacious. It is precisely because the Heaven and Hell of Dante are, so to speak, physically comprehensive to our time-and-space-bounded faculties that we know them to be unreal.

"In the poems of Rupert Brooke, himself now gone in quest of a solution, we find the enigma admirably stated. He is keenly alive to the difficulties, the improbabilities, that beset the idea of another life. Sometimes he seems to abandon it altogether; as in the lines:

> Exile of immortality, strongly wise,
> Strain through the dark with undesirous eyes
> To what may lie beyond it Sets your star,
> O heart, forever? Yet behind the night
> Waits for the great unborn, somewhere afar,
> Some white tremendous daybreak. . . . . .

"This daybreak for the unborn will not carry much consolation to those who have seen the sun of their own life go down in blood. But the same poet has elsewhere given perfect expression to all that we can dimly guess of an inconceivable world in which we shall

> Spend in pure converse our eternal day;
> Think each in each, immediately wise;
> Learn all we lacked before; hear, know, and say
> What this tumultuous body now denies;
> And feel, who have laid our groping hands away;
> And see, no longer blinded by our eyes.

"There is no reason absolutely to despair of such a state, because the evidences that point toward it are as yet trivial and baffling."

IGNORANCE OF THE BIBLE—A "standing miracle," according to the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, of Brooklyn, is "the paucity of men who can quote the Bible straight, and the number of men who quote it wrong and get away with it." Upon which the Brooklyn *Eagle* gives some specimens:

"Perhaps three persons out of four will quote 'Drink no longer water, but take a little wine for thy stomach-ache.' 'Whatsoever a man seweth, that shall he also rip' is a suffragist favorite. 'Tempering the wind to the shorn lamb' is freely attributed to the Psalmist. A reckless auto-driver is called a 'Jehu' in headlines. Little Samuel's coat of many colors, and 'Nebuchadnezzar, the King of the Jews,' 'Moses entering the Promised Land,' even 'Jonah swallowing the whale,' bob up now and then. As for 'Armageddon,' it puzzles most of us when it is lugged into reform-politics.

"Dr. Cadman can not too much exalt the importance of the Bible, even for those who are distinctly non-devotional. It is a fountain of suggestions that mean something still to a large number of human beings. For one person who has an apprehension of Shakespeare there are ten who have an apprehension of the Scriptures. Sympathy, however, must take the place of cold analysis, if boys and girls are to realize the value of the Book of Books."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

MR. THAYER'S LIFE OF JOHN HAY

Thayer, William Roscoe. The Life and Letters of John Hay. With illustrations. Octavo, two volumes, pp. x–456–448. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $5 net.

As the figure of John Hay recedes, his fame seems almost to take on added luster. His place in history, at any rate, becomes more definite and significant. Studied in the light and perspective of present events, the Secretary of State of McKinley's and Roosevelt's administrations stands out as a type unexcelled in our times. The real significance of his career and the vital nature of his political services are only beginning to be apparent. What lends unusual interest, and indeed a species of fascination, to a biography the merits of which are legion is the fact that it sets in high light Hay's brilliant and efficient statesmanship as regards our relations with foreign governments—a feature of national policy which has now arrived at a critical phase. Only at the present hour, with its ominous foreboding, has it become possible to appreciate to its full extent the value of Hay's conduct of our foreign policy. All that went before in Hay's career seemed to converge toward such an achievement.

When, in 1898, Hay became Secretary of State, events of international importance were impending. The nation was about to strike out into untrodden paths. We were on the eve of the war with Spain, which, among other results, imposed upon us the rôle of a world-Power and involved us in the tangled skein of European diplomacy. As we look from this distance of time at that critical period and study it with the aid of the search-lights projected into the past by Hay's biographer, it is impossible to withhold admiration from the man whose diplomatic cleverness made him the sheet-anchor of the nation's interests. The whole history of Hay's diplomatic campaign, on which he stood with his back to the wall for the Monroe Doctrine, is here set forth with such new addition as the author has been enabled to glean from hitherto secret material placed at his disposal.

Of poignant interest is the remarkable chapter which the author devotes to Germany's attitude toward us during the period in question. The chapter which bears the suggestive title, "The German Menace," lets in light on Germany's unfriendly attitude toward us, even as far back as the time of the war with Spain. Hay's effort to save China from the fate of Actæon gave him a further intimate view of German methods. The author gives a terse account of how American diplomacy, under skilful leadership, checked Germany's policy in China. The whole chapter is of historical interest, serving as it does to place the statesmanship of Hay in a new light.

As a whole the biography is not so much political in character as intensely personal, and has the intimate charm that distinguishes this kind of writing. What has been written conveys only a faint impression of the scope and comprehensiveness of Mr. Thayer's achievement. The inspiring story of Hay's rich and eventful life—a life that was interwoven in the fabric of a great political and social epoch—is told with great detail, yet with such art that the commonplace is entirely banished. There is a very full account of Hay's early life, his college days, his early literary achievements, his romance, and his association in full manhood which gradually drew him into the current of political life. One wonders at the unbroken series of successes which characterized his whole career. His good fortune astonished the man himself. One of the last entries in his diary, written on the eve of death and dated June 14, 1905, is in part as follows:

> "I should not rebel at the thought of my life ending. I have lived to be old—something I never expected in my youth. I have had many blessings, domestic happiness being the greatest of all. I have lived my life. I have had success beyond all the dreams of my boyhood. My name is printed in the journals of the world without descriptive qualification, which may, I suppose, be called fame. By mere length of service I shall occupy a modest place in the history of my time. . . . I know death is the common lot, and what is the common lot ought not to be deemed a misfortune; and yet, instead of confronting it with dignity and philosophy, I cling instinctively to life and the things of life as eagerly as if I had not had my chance at happiness and gained nearly all the great prizes."

IRELAND'S NEW DAY

Lynch (M.P.), Arthur. Ireland: Vital Hour. Frontispiece and maps. Octavo, pp. xi–388. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $2.50 net.

After suffering partial eclipse, due to the débâcle of Parnell and his cause, Ireland has emerged into the forefront of political interest. Since the granting of Home Rule, albeit "with a string to it," hope has mounted high. No longer represented by the drooping figure of a woman, "like Niobe—all tears," Ireland is now pictured by her sons and daughters as a goddess, erect and radiant, a star upon her brow, her eyes gazing at the sun-rays. This new hope has found expression in a new literature, deeply permeated with the national spirit and voicing aspirations which for the first time in centuries seem near realization. The war itself, while it has kept in abeyance the putting into practise of the plans for Home Rule, has done much to divert, and even remove, lingering animosities. England, as the champion of European liberty, the friend of France, the curber of Hohenzollern-Hapsburg ambitions, stands in a new light before the people of Ireland. The wound kept open for centuries seems healing.

These are a few of the many interesting ideas which are suggested by Arthur Lynch's lively volume, "Ireland: Vital Hour." The author's personality is quite as interesting as his book. His career might be made the basis of a romantic novel. He describes himself as a republican, and he made good his claim to the title by openly espousing the cause of the embattled farmers in the Boer War. Raising a company of volunteers, he fought against the English in South Africa. He was captured and sentenced to death for high treason, but was granted a pardon at the behest of admiring friends the world over. Straightway he was elected to Parliament for Galway. His portrait, shown as a frontispiece in his book, is in full keeping with his career and personality. Everything about him has a touch of the bizarre and is suggestive of the Young Ireland spirit of the mid-nineteenth century.

What will attract most attention in Mr. Lynch's book is the amazing chapter, "Priests in Politics," wherein is contained probably the most severe arraignment of the Irish clergy which has appeared in recent years. About fifty pages are devoted to what may fairly be called an onslaught on the priests for their alleged undue interference in politics to the prejudice of the national cause. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy once declared that until the clergy were eliminated from politics the attempt at Ireland's emancipation was similar to that of galvanizing a corpse, and this latest writer's dictum is in similar vein. In spite of the author's revolutionary tastes and general radicalism—traits which find expression in his advocacy of very advanced ideas, not merely in the field of politics, but in religion, philosophy, and science as well—the book contains a great deal that is of practical and genuine interest. The reader learns much that he did not know before about contemporary Ireland. Mr. Lynch's book is packed with information and ideas of momentous and timely interest. He examines with entire frankness the materials out of which the new nation is to be constructed. His views and opinions, drawn from a large experience of Irish life and politics, throw fresh light upon the Irish question and serve to give the whole problem a novel aspect. The general optimism of the book is noteworthy as indicating the new and hopeful spirit which now obtains in Ireland.

OLIVER'S "ORDEAL BY BATTLE"

Oliver, Frederick Scott. Ordeal by Battle. 8vo, pp. lii–437. London and New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

From the title few would surmise that this book deals with the war and its causes, proximate and immediate. Of books about the European conflict there is no dearth. Of these not more than three or four will live, but Mr. Oliver's will be one of the survivals. It is cast in four parts (with several chapters in each): The Causes of War, The Spirit of German Policy, The Spirit of British Policy, and Democracy and National Service. The point of view is British, and the author acknowledges that his book is, so far, prejudiced. That is, he knows and says frankly that his (the British) point of view is not Teutonic.

The first part states the British interests as peaceful—peace was for England the one thing desired, the one thing on which she reckoned. Then the events of the beginning of the conflict are surveyed (Serajevo, the Austrian ultimatum, the invasion of Belgium, Germany's precipitation of war by her ultimatum to Russia). In one chapter the author shatters the early delusion that this is not the German people's war. In the second part the German policy, especially since Bismarck, is set forth, with its autocratic contempt of democracy and sustained aggressiveness. The third part is a review of British policies,

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with a scathing criticism of its fatuous blindness to its own interests and to threat after threat, clearly seen as readable at least after the event, from ambitious militarism. Here is one of the strongest pleas for "preparedness" that could be penned, in the merciless exposure of the blindness and blunders of the British Government before and since the war, which probably have cost in the aggregate hundreds of thousands of lives. Indeed, with an adequate British Army ready to strike, Germany would hardly have forced the issue. The fourth part emphasizes the duties of leaders in a democracy to deal frankly with the people. The responsiveness of the latter to enlightenment, their willingness to rise in defense of home and country, are abundantly illustrated. And the lesson for our own land in a series of crises like that through which our diplomacy and indecision concerning preparedness are leading us is writ large, as our author's account shows, in the example of the Allies' retreat nearly to the walls of Paris in the early days of the war.

Almost better than Sarolea's notable volume, and much more nearly related to affairs in the United States, is this excellently informed and lucidly worded book by Mr. Oliver. Mr. Roosevelt does not go amiss in wishing that "every American would read the volume."

HISTORIC NEW YORK STATE

Williams, Sherman. New York's Part in History. *With maps and illustrations. Octavo,* pp. ix–391. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

The large share of New York and its meaning and rôle in the making of American history, rather than a formal history of the State itself, form the subject of Mr. Williams's interesting and well-written volume. The author remarks in his preface that the history of New York has been overshadowed by that of New England, and especially Massachusetts. Everybody knows about the Boston Tea-Party, he observes, but how many know of the trial of John Peter Zenger in the city of New York, which resulted in the establishment of the freedom of the press, "without doubt the most important and far-reaching single political event in all our history"? Or how many, he wonders, have ever heard of a protest, asserting American liberties, made in the New York Assembly in the first decade of the eighteenth century, and antedating by fifty years the famous meetings in Boston: "*Resolved*, That the imposing and levying of any moneys upon her Majesty's subjects in this colony under any pretense whatsoever, without consent in General Assembly, is a grievance and a violation of the people's property"?

Mr. Williams' story opens with an interesting account of those first New Yorkers, the Indians. What the author here places before his readers is the exact historical setting of Fenimore Cooper's Indian romances. The origins of the Indian tribes who swarmed over parts of New York in the early days are unknown. The author thinks there was a time when all the vast territory from Hudson Bay to Tennessee and the Carolinas and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi was peopled by great numbers of kindred tribes, grouped by historians under the name of Algonkins. It was this people that the first whites came in contact with. The Algonkins are the people who are associated with the history of John Smith, William Penn, the Dutch in New York, and the Pilgrims in New England. Pocahontas was an Algonkin. Massasoit, Samoset, and the great leaders of the Indian wars—King Philip, Tecumseh, and Pontiac—were all Algonkins. In Central New York lived in historic times another people—the Iroquois, who at one period dominated many Algonkin tribes far to the south of them. The author's story of the internecine wars of the aboriginal Indians of New York shows original research and forms a valuable addition to the growing literature on the subject.

A separate chapter is assigned to Sir William Johnson, whose remarkable career and achievements entitle him to a higher place in colonial history than that generally accorded him. His figure now appears in American history as one of the first of the empire-builders, a man who seems to have been raised up providentially to cope successfully with the difficult conditions of the time. The struggle of France and England for supremacy in the New World—that conflict which now assumes so large a place in the perspectives of history—is sketched with admirable skill. Next comes the story of the Dutch in New York, told with a freshness that gives new zest to the familiar tale. The history of New York as an English colony ruled for one hundred years by a governor appointed by the British Crown follows in due order.

The story is so complete as almost to touch contemporaneous events, and it concludes with an interesting account of New York's rôle in American education and of its great public-school system.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Sibert, William L., and John F. Stevens. The Construction of the Panama Canal. With illustrations. Pp. x–339. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2 net.

This volume deals with details and intricacies of the work of canal-construction. The authors have made a valuable contribution to a rapidly growing literature. The book takes rank with authoritative treatises on the subject, being the joint work of two engineers who personally conducted great operations. It would be difficult to imagine an account possessing better claims to authority. Brigadier-General Sibert was in charge of the actual construction of the Gatun locks and dam and all of the work on the Atlantic division, and Mr. John F. Stevens was chief engineer during the important preparatory period while the great plant was being designed, the working force assembled, and the Panama Railroad rehabilitated. These two men have written a plain, untechnical story which is designed to give the general reader a clear conception of the actual construction of what they describe as "probably the greatest material contribution of any nation to the world's commerce." The gigantic character of the undertaking and the seemingly insurmountable difficulties grappled with and triumphed over stand out vividly in clear pages of description. The authors record some interesting phenomena which attended the creation of Gatun Lake. The filling of the artificial lake permanently submerged 164 square miles of territory, making a permanent change in the topography of the country. "Many square miles of swamp were permanently flooded by the lake, and a large portion of this old swamp-bottom, made up of submerged logs and decayed vegetation, with high grass growing therein, rose with the lake and gave the appearance of large bodies of land or islands in the lake. . . . Deer were found on some of these floating islands."

Turley, Charles. The Voyages of Captain Scott. Retold from "The Voyage of the 'Discovery,'" and Scott's Last Expedition. With an introduction by Sir James M. Barrie. With illustrations. Octavo, pp. viii-440. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2 net.

Heroism sealed by martyrdom—of how very few may such an epitaph be written? Scott was of the breed of Englishmen whose lives show the British character in its finest phase, and whose achievements explain England's far-flung Empire. It is not yet four years since the world was startled by the news of the loss of Captain Scott and his companions in the antarctic. The party had reached the South Pole after a series of incredible efforts and privations, only to be overtaken by death in the moment of triumph. The details of the tragedy are inexpressibly pathetic. They are here told simply and, as far as possible, in Scott's own words taken from his diaries. The book, it seems, was written at the instance of Lady Scott, the explorer's wife, and therefore has some of the merits of an autobiography. Sir J. M. Barrie, in an introduction, gives an interesting account of the explorer's boyhood and early life, wherein are foreshadowed those fine qualities which are so prominent in his later distinguished career. The story of "The Last March," told partly in the last letters of the dying explorer and written while death was slowly settling down upon himself and his companions, is pathetic in the extreme. There is something inexpressibly sad and tragic in these words taken from one of his last letters: "Had we lived, I should have had a tale to tell of the hardihood, endurance, and courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman. These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale."

Forbes, B. C. Finance, Business, and the Business of Life. Pp. 330. Published by the Author, New York *American*, New York. $1.50.

This volume, from the pen of one of the best known of recent financial writers in this country, will be of real interest not only to those concerned in financial matters, but to all young men looking for sound advice which would help in making them better business men and better citizens. The author has a style which is unique and extremely readable. Talks which he had with men prominent in the railroad and financial world, and which he reports in his book, give interesting sidelights into their characters and tend to show that big business and broad humanity frequently go hand in hand. The preface consists of a series of letters from Judge Gary, F. A. Vanderlip, and Samuel Rea. They are interesting because giving commendation to various ideas which the author has put forth in the book.

Ward, Sir A. W. (Litt.D.), and Waller, A. R. (M.A.), [Editors]. The Cambridge History of English Literature. Vol. XII. The Romantic Revival (The Nineteenth Century). Large 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The editorial comprehensiveness, thoroughness, and catholicity displayed in former volumes of this encyclopedic work are again manifest in the present volume. The larger topics treated are: Scott, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Hazlitt, Lamb, the Landors, Leigh Hunt, De Quincey, Jane Austen, the Lesser Poets and Novelists, the Oxford Movement, The Growth of Liberal Theology, Historians and Scholars, Antiquaries and Bibliographers. Not the least

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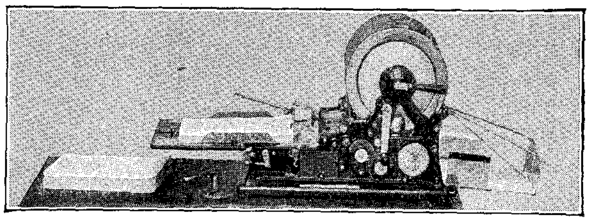

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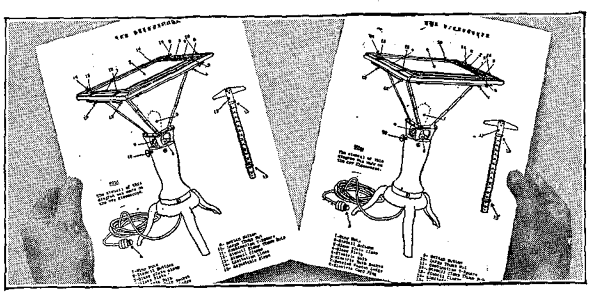

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interesting chapter in the volume is on "Reviews and Magazines in the Early Years of the Nineteenth Century," dealing with the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, *Blackwood's*, and the London *Magazine*, and kindred publications, and with the noted productions which first saw light therein. Of course, there is no accurately measured, scientifically determined test of what is good or best in literature. In the last resort, the judgment is, and must be, subjective. The two things, perhaps, that may be demanded of a critic are a large-minded, appreciative attitude toward his subject, and that knowledge of literary form and substance that warrants at least a respectful hearing of his opinion. Judged by these standards, the present volume calls only for praise—to criticize the findings would be but to exercise individual (subjective) judgment. George Saintsbury, Harold Child, Archdeacon Hutton, Sir A. W. Ward, and Sir John Edwin Saunders are among the contributors. One slight blemish may be pointed out: "Robertson Smith" appears in the table of contents, p. viii, "William Robertson Smith" in the text. The latter form should always be used.

Methley, Violet. Camille Desmoulins: A Biography. [Illustrated. Pp. 332. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1915.

A comprehensive and interesting biography is this of one of the early stars of the French Revolution, who, for the cause of liberty, sacrificed life and happiness, and whose life convinces one that at heart he was loyal. Camille Desmoulins characterized himself as a "weather-cock." The author divides his life into four parts—blown upon first by "The North Wind"; secondly, "The West Wind"; thirdly, "The East Wind"; and last, "The South Wind"—each illustrating his receptivity to outside influences, and frankly acknowledging his faults and unstintedly praising his virtues. The book gives, withal, a clear idea of the personality of the great republican and his relations to Mirabeau, Danton, Marat, Brissot, Robespierre, and other revolutionists. Camille was never a fluent speaker, but as a journalist he had no rival. He was fearless where he considered himself in the right. The most momentous day in Camille's life was the 12th of July, when news of Necker's dismissal from office created a dramatic opportunity which he utilized to incite the mob to rebellion against royalty. From that time he was identified with revolts, from the taking of the Bastile to the simplest forms of retaliation. With the publication of his famous pamphlets, "La France Libre" and the "Lanterne," came fame, success, and happiness. For many months he was the editor and sole contributor of a publication called "Revolutions de France et de Brabant," which became an accepted voice of the revolution. Gradually Camille became overbold and independent, allowing his greatest fault—wounded vanity—to drive him into thoughtless extremes, in opposition to other leaders and their advice. Editing *Vieux Cordelier* became a fixt purpose with him even after the other revolutionists withdrew their support. When he realized the terrible consequences of some of his articles he began to plead for a committee of clemency, and thereby came under suspicion of the fickle mob and was arrested at the instigation of his whilom friend and critic, Robespierre, and was executed with Danton when only thirty-three years old. It seems sacrilege to speak of his home-life, which was ideal and beautiful. His wife, Lucille Duplessis, tho ten years his junior, loved him devotedly and thought his every act and thought perfect. She went to her own death, happy at the thought of a reunion with her beloved, even tho their little son Horace was left to the mercies of her mother. One recalls Carlyle's words: "Adieu thou Camille: worthy to have been something better."

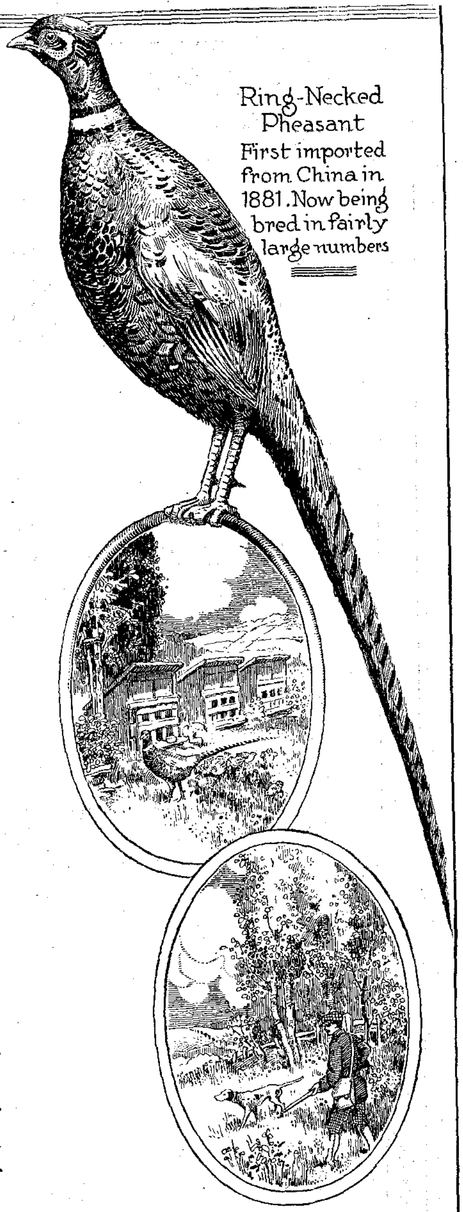
Olcott, Frances Jenkins. More Tales from the Arabian Nights. Illustrated. Pp. 274. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1915. $1.50.

Miss Olcott is a high authority on children's reading and has arranged here a second volume of "Arabian Nights' Entertainment," for which "Willy Pogany" has made fascinating pictures. Stories of priceless jewels, subterranean treasures, exaggerated but thrilling adventures, painted with Oriental fancy and imagination, romances in magnificent palaces, surrounded with gardens of exquisite and sweet-scented flowers—all kinds of wonderful tales are told. Freed from coarseness, they appeal to children of all ages. The Arab's respect for the wisdom of old age and his love of hospitality inculcate good principles. One may envy the child who, for the first time, reads these stories of love and adventure.

Bostwick, Arthur E. The Making of an American's Library. Pp. 154. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1915. $1.

Dr. Bostwick's collection of essays first appeared in *The Bookman*. He is the librarian of the St. Louis public library. The meaning of the essays is clearly indicated by their titles: "Books as Roommates," "The Art of Browsing," "A Literary Laboratory," "The Boy and the Book," "Recuperative Bibliophily." The author's ideas are all based on common sense and are the results of his large experience. They should be helpful to any one who desires a "library of real service," and not mere show." He warns against the agent with "sets" of books, advises literary browsing and a freedom to take mental food when and where we can. To him the library is "a testing-laboratory for book-purchasers."

How It Was.—"In obedience to the universal mandate and innate instinct which, with irresisting alluring magnetism, is ever drawing into juxtaposition the beauteous and chivalrous, the brave and the gay, softly and sweetly as the song of sirens; but nevertheless unerringly and eternally as the mariner's compass is ever seeking the pole, until in the process of time two existences, two lives, two individualities which have hitherto flowed on each in its independent course through the vicissitudes of this mundane sphere; even as two mountain rivulets have rippled on separately and thoughtlessly over their pebbly beds through sunshine and shadow until at last, escaping from their mountain fastnesses, they emerge upon the surrounding plain to blend together into a single purling brook destined forever more to travel as a single ribbon of crystalline clearness toward the great ocean of futurity; two of our Pierce acquaintances on Sunday last amalgamated their earthly existence into one harmonious entirety, when Johnnie Evans and Miss Nora Briggs, at the home of the bride, there, upon the hymeneal altar, said the fateful words which bind the twain as one."—*From the Green County Record.*



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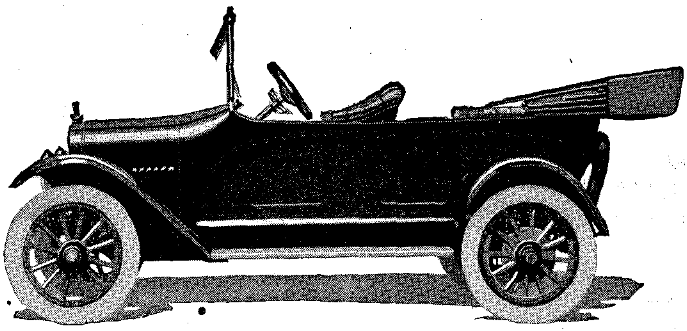

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CURRENT POETRY

WHENEVER a poet has been willing to devote his energy and his art to the task of telling stories, he has found an appreciative audience. Why so few modern writers are willing to do this it is difficult to conjecture. The ballad, the narrative in verse, is a dignified and important poetic form; surely our poets need not feel themselves superior to the sort of writing that chiefly occupied the attention of Homer and Vergil.

The fact remains, however, that while there are many poets who are eager to reveal, to preach, and to apostrophize, few are willing to tell stories. Kipling, Masefield, Alfred Noyes, Wilfrid Gibson—these are almost the only conspicuous writers of narrative poetry. A list of distinguished writers of lyrics would be many times greater. It is, therefore, specially pleasant to come upon a young poet who tells a story in verse, and tells it interestingly and beautifully. It is a savage tale of savage days that Mr. Benét has chosen for the exercise of his art, and he handles it with appropriate directness. "The Hemp" has the excellences of a deftly wrought short story, and it has also the warmth of color, the emotional concentration, and the imaginative vigor which are the proper attributes of poetry. We take it from *The Century Magazine*.

THE HEMP

(A Virginia Legend)

BY STEPHEN VINCENT BENÉT

THE PLANTING OF THE HEMP

Captain Hawk scourged clean the seas
(Black is the gap below the plank)
From the Great North Bank to the Caribbees
(Down by the marsh the hemp grows rank).

His fear was on the seaport towns,
The weight of his hand held hard the downs.
And the merchants curst him, bitter and black,
For a red flame in the sea-fog's wrack
Was all of their ships that might come back

For all he had one word alone,
One clod of dirt in their faces thrown,
"The hemp that shall hang me is not grown!"

His name bestrode the seas like Death.
The waters trembled at his breath.

This is the tale of how he fell,
Of the long sweep and the heavy swell,
And the rope that dragged him down to hell.

The fight was done, and the gutted ship,
Stript like a shark the sea-gulls strip,

Lurched blindly, eaten out with flame,
Back to the land from where she came,
A skimming horror, an eyeless shame.

And Hawk stood upon his quarter-deck,
And saw the sky and saw the wreck.

Below, a butt for sailors' jeers,
White as the sky when a white squall nears,
Huddled the crowd of the prisoners.

Over the bridge of the tottering plank,
Where the sea shook and the gulf yawned blank,
They shrieked and struggled and dropt and sank,

Pinioned arms and hands bound fast.
One girl alone was left at last.

Sir Henry Gaunt was a mighty lord.
He sat in state at the Council board;

The governors were as naught to him.
From one rim to the other rim

Of his great plantations, flung out wide
Like a purple cloak, was a full month's ride.

Life and death in his white hands lay,
And his only daughter stood at bay,
Trapt like a hare in the toils that day.

He sat at wine in his gold and his lace,
And far away, in a bloody place,
Hawk came near, and she covered her face.

He rode in the fields, and the hunt was brave,
And far away his daughter gave
A shriek that the seas cried out to hear,
And he could not see and he could not save.

Her white soul withered in the mire
As paper shrivels up in fire,
And Hawk laughed, and he kissed her mouth,
And her body he took for his desire.

THE GROWING OF THE HEMP

Sir Henry stood in the manor room,
And his eyes were hard gems in the gloom.

And he said, "Go dig me furrows five
Where the green marsh creeps like a thing alive—
There at its edge, where the rushes thrive."

And where the furrows rent the ground,
He sowed the seed of hemp around.

And the blacks shrink back and are sore afraid
At the furrows five that rib the glade,
And the voodoo work of the master's spade.

For a cold wind blows from the marshland near,
And white things move, and the night grows drear,
And they chatter and crouch and are sick with fear.

But down by the marsh, where the gray slaves glean,
The hemp sprouts up, and the earth is seen
Veiled with a tenuous mist of green.

And Hawk still scourges the Caribbees,
And many men kneel at his knees.

Sir Henry sits in his house alone,
And his eyes are hard and dull like stone.

And the waves beat, and the winds roar,
And all things are as they were before.

And the days pass, and the weeks pass,
And nothing changes but the grass.

But down where the fireflies are like eyes,
And the damps shudder, and the mists rise,
The hemp-stalks stand up toward the skies.

And down from the poop of the pirate ship
A body falls, and the great sharks grip.

Innocent, lovely, go in grace!
At last there is peace upon your face.

And Hawk laughs loud as the corpse is thrown,
"The hemp that shall hang me is not grown!"

Sir Henry's face is iron to mark,
And he gazes ever in the dark.

And the days pass, and the weeks pass,
And the world is as it always was.

But down by the marsh the sickles beam,
Glitter on glitter, gleam on gleam,
And the hemp falls down by the stagnant stream.

And Hawk beats up from the Caribbees,
Swooping to pounce in the Northern seas.

Sir Henry sits sunk deep in his chair,
And white as his hand is grown his hair.

And the days pass, and the weeks pass,
And the sands roll from the hour-glass.

But down by the marsh in the blazing sun
The hemp is smoothed and twisted and spun,
The rope made, and the work done.

THE USING OF THE HEMP

Captain Hawk scourged clean the seas
(Black is the gap below the plank)
From the Great North Bank to the Caribbees
(Down by the marsh the hemp grows rank).

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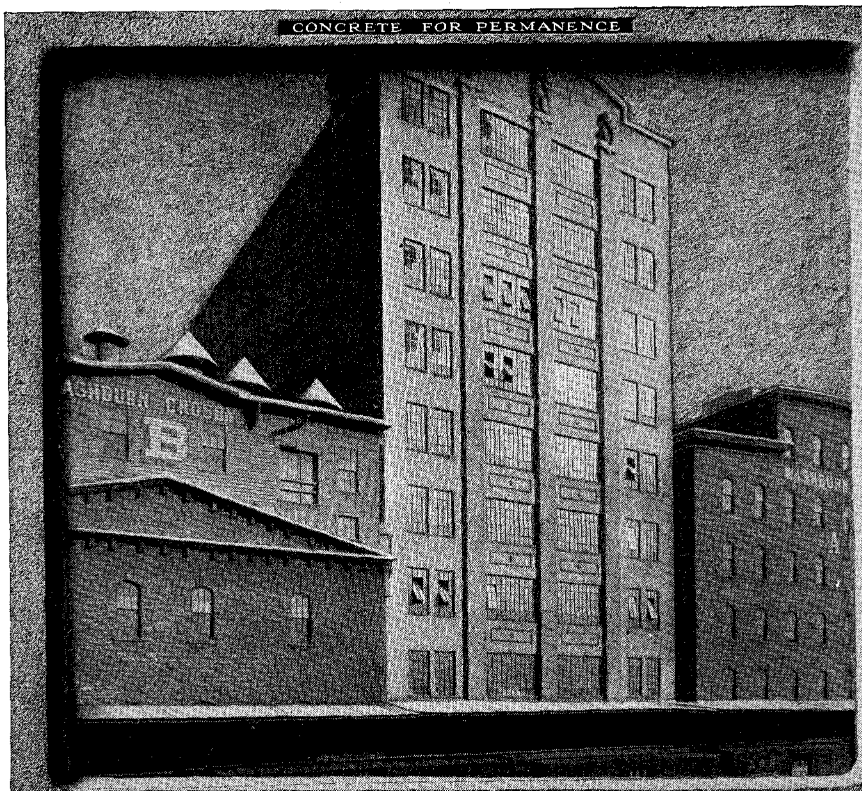

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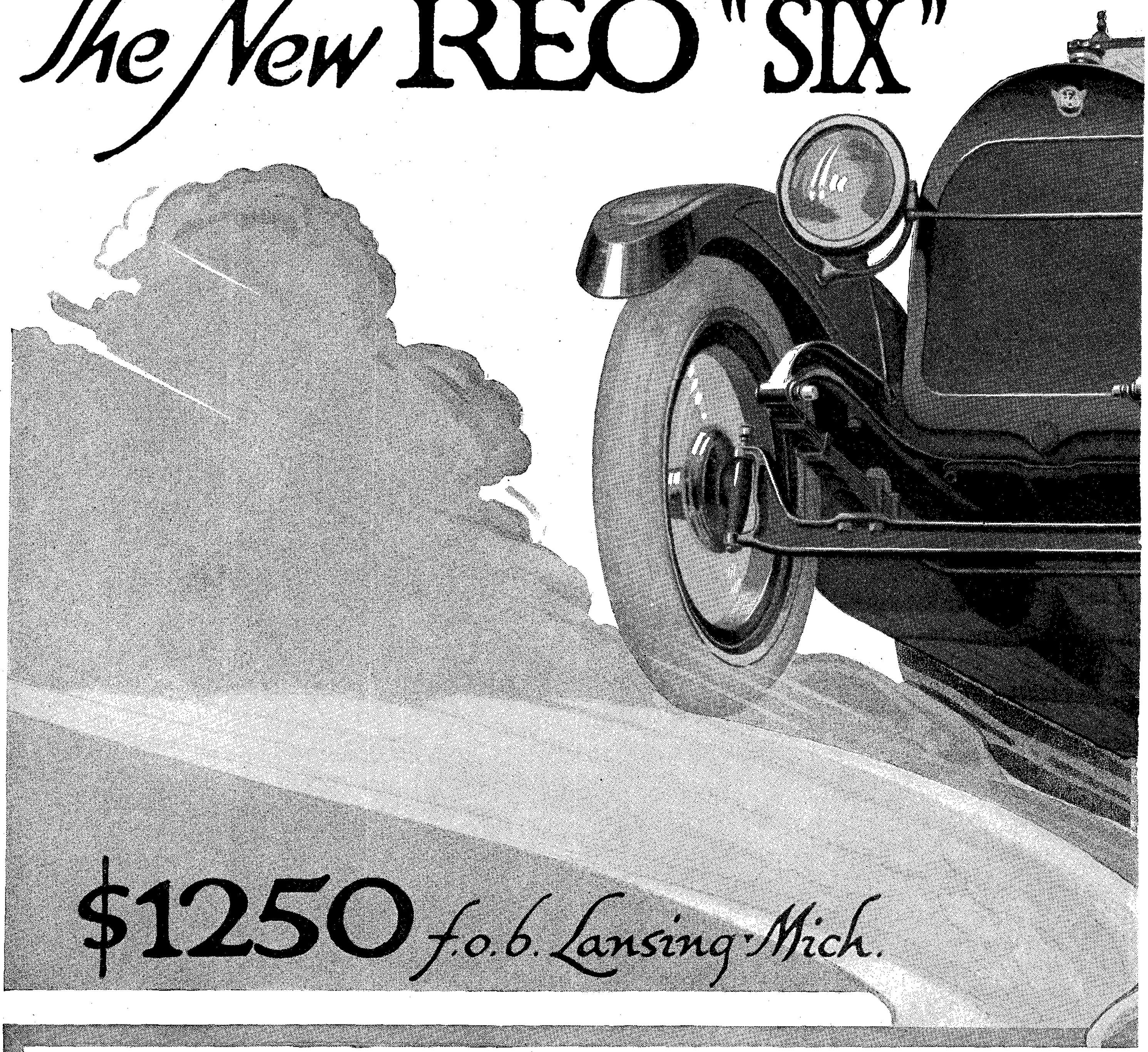
The New REO "SIX"


$1250 *f.o.b. Lansing Mich.*

STRENGTH *and* POWER

IN THIS BIG, BEAUTIFUL CAR, and at a price that is well within the reach of the prudent buyer, you obtain all those essentials—and to a degree you have learned to expect only in cars made and guaranteed by the Reo Folk.

STRENGTH WITHOUT SUBSTANCE is unattainable—impossible. Power without strength in the chassis to hold that power is—useless as well as mischievous. Speed in a car that lacks strength inevitably spells high maintenance cost.

STABILITY, LONGEVITY, can only be obtained by a nice relation of power in the motor and strength in the chassis.

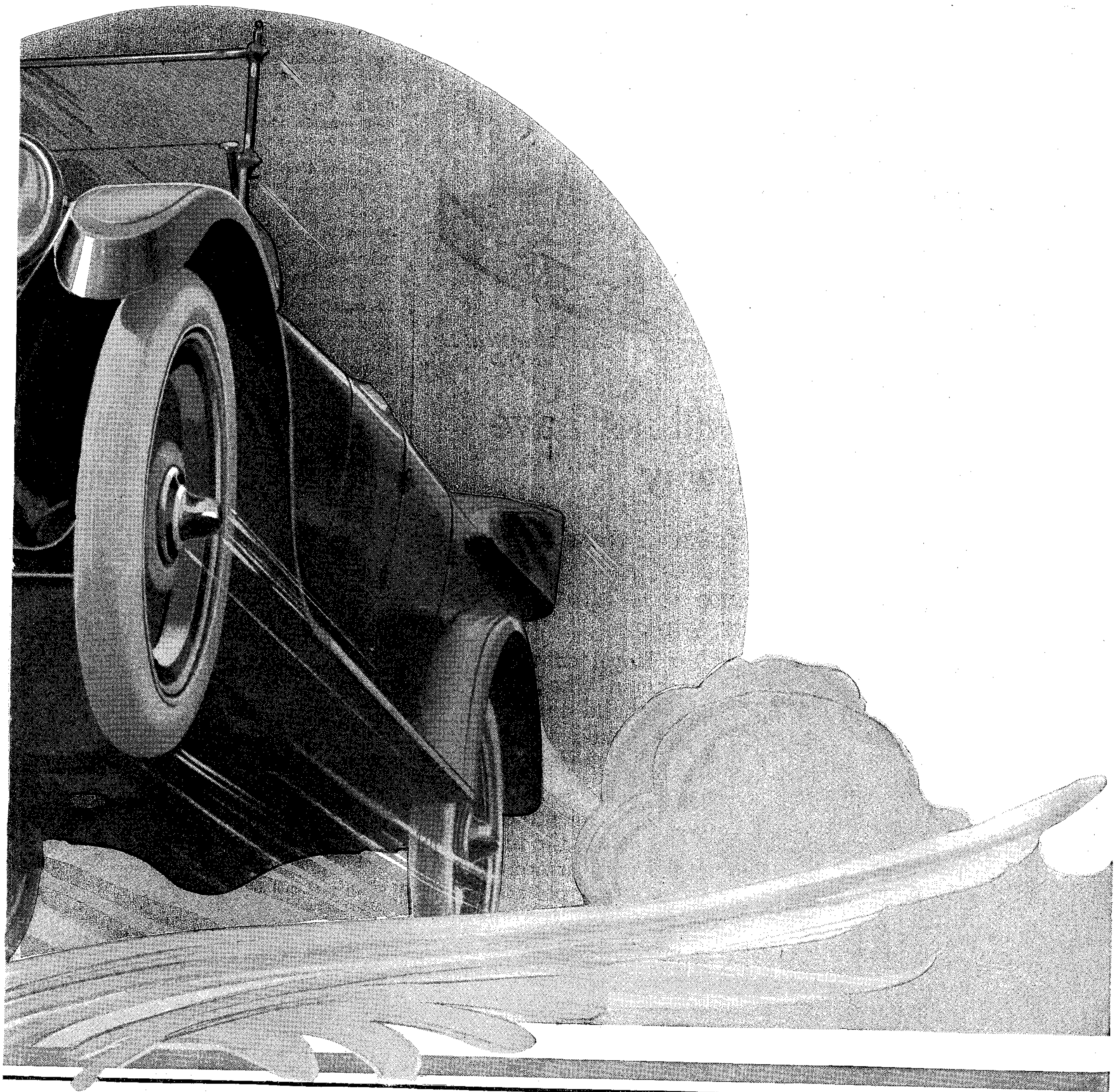
WE REO FOLK have been an exception to the rule in that we have never made of Extreme Lightness a fetish. Have never followed it to the extreme—the danger point.

REO CARS ARE LIGHT, BUT not light to the
of flimsiness. (Note that important distinction).

IN OUR LONG EXPERIENCE we have found extr
lightness to be incompatible with longevity—lasting qual
and low maintenance cost.

OF COURSE there's always a temptation to achieve a seen
efficiency by the simple expedient of lessening the we
of the chassis and body the motor must pull. But we
never succumbed to the lure.

REO MOTOR CAR COM



SPEED *and* STABILITY!

MAINTAIN that no car of equal power to this Reo but made lighter, can possibly endure for as many years cost as little from year to year to operate and to maintain.

OVERSIZE IN ALL VITAL PARTS"—the Reo tor of Safety—necessarily calls for a few ounces more in se parts and a few (and only a few) pounds more in the l weight of the car. But—

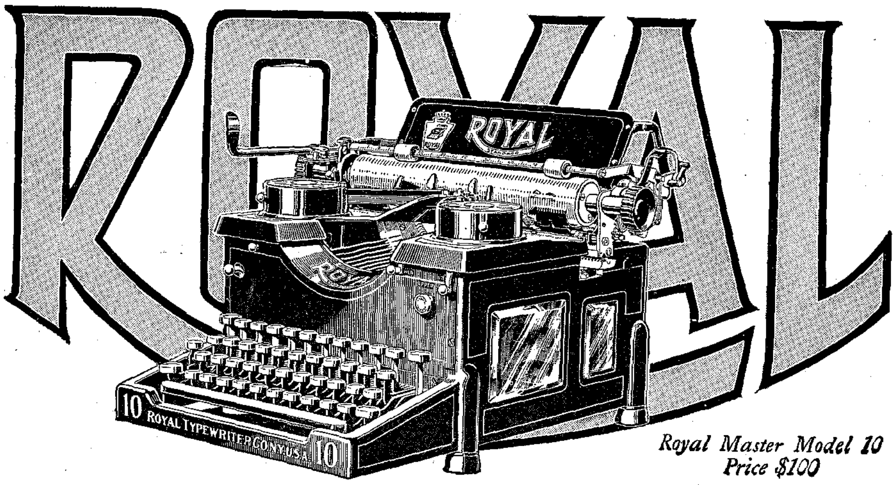
DIFFERENCE IN STABILITY, in dependability, in ability, and above all in cost of upkeep and repairs, is of all proportion to the slight difference in weight veen Reo cars and others.

, LANSING, MICHIGAN

THOSE BUYERS WHO ARE attracted by spectacular performances over brief periods do not select Reos. Those who desire dependability, and consider cost of upkeep, constitute the great and ever increasing Reo clientele.

REO STANDARDS HAVE PROVEN to be best for the buyer. And the more prudent class of buyers have come to appreciate that fact thoroughly—as is evidenced by the tremendous demand for Reos.

ALL WINTER the factory has been unable to get even one car ahead of the day-to-day demand. So if you'd have a Reo and have it when you'll want it, your order must be placed well in advance of that date. Today won't be a minute too soon.



Royal Master Model 10
Price $100

The typewriter you will not have to "trade-out"—and why

THE Royal Typewriter does not have to be "traded-out"—because it is built for long life and finest work.

The very *looks* of the Royal convince you that the master-workmen who make it, build endurance into it, build the capability for best work into it, build into it that superiority which ends the necessity for "trading-out."

Only the most exact, correct scientific design and construction could insure the unfailing responsiveness, the precise harmony of all moving parts which result in perfect presswork for which the Royal is famous.

Compare the Work

Compare the *work* done on the Royal. Note the clean, clearcut typewriting; the exact, properly-spaced lines; the smooth, even presswork which carries with it the undoubted impression of class.

Compare the *ease* with which the work is done. Nothing but master-workmanship could build a machine which takes the "grind" out of typewriting, and always turns out work of super-class.

Compare the *convenience* of the Royal. It typewrites letters, cards and does billing and charging—all on the one machine and without a single extra attachment.

Investigate the Royal. Study it from all angles. You will quickly appreciate why the demand for it is testing every resource of the model Royal factory.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, INC.
308 Royal Typewriter Building, 364 Broadway, New York City
Branches and Agencies the World Over

Write for "Facts About the 'Trade-Out'"

—a little book which doesn't mince words in telling the story of the typewriter. Every typewriter owner or user should have it. We want to place a copy in your hands. A postal will bring it to you free.

"Compare the Work"

He sailed in the broad Atlantic track,
And the ships that saw him came not back.

And once again, where the west tides ran,
He stooped to harry a merchantman.

He bade her stop. Ten guns spake true
From her hidden ports, and a hidden crew,
Lacking his great ship through and through.

Dazed and dumb with the sudden death,
He scarce had time to draw a breath

Before the grappling-irons bit deep,
And the boarders slew his crew like sheep.

Hawk stood up straight, his breast to the steel;
His cutlas made a bloody wheel.

His cutlas made a wheel of flame.
They shrank before him as he came.

And the bodies fell in a choking crowd,
And still he thundered out aloud,

"The hemp that shall hang me is not grown!"
They fled at last. He was left alone.

Before his foe Sir Henry stood.
"The hemp is grown, and my word made good!"

And the cutlas clanged with a hissing whir
On the lashing blade of the rapier.

Hawk roared and charged like a maddened buck.
As the cobra strikes, Sir Henry struck,
Pouring his life in a single thrust,
And the cutlas shivered to sparks and dust.

Sir Henry stood on the blood-stained deck,
And set his foot on his foe's neck.

Then from the hatch, where the rent decks slope
Where the dead roll and the wounded grope,
He dragged the serpent of the rope.

The sky was blue, and the sea was still,
The waves lapped softly, hill on hill,
And between one wave and another wave
The doomed man's cries were little and shrill

The sea was blue, and the sky was calm;
The air dript with a golden balm.
Like a wind-blown fruit between sea and sun
A black thing writhed at a yard-arm.

Slowly then, and awesomely,
The ship sank, and the gallows-tree,
And there was naught between sea and sun—
Naught but the sun and the sky and the sea.

But down by the marsh where the fever breeds,
Only the water chuckles and pleads;
For the hemp clings fast to a dead man's throat,
And blind Fate gathers back her seeds.

The name and purposes of *Farm, Stock, and Home* are not likely to prove irresistibly attractive to the seeker after poetry. And yet on the first page of a recent issue of this publication we find a distinguished poetic utterance, a poem not inferior in technique and strength to many a contribution to the most dignified of our literary monthlies. It is safe to prophesy that its author will be heard from again.

OUR FATHERS

By Hugh J. Hughes

We are the sons of our fathers—
  Passionate, free, and bold;
Bred of the storm of battle,
  Cast in their mighty mold;
Proud of their ancient glory,
  Strong with their ancient might,
Reared with their world-winning story
  Sung in our ears at night,
And we, as the sons of our fathers,
  Must live by the ancient light.

Our fathers they smote the forest,
  Our fathers they bridged the sea;
Our fathers came down and built the town
  Where the myriad peoples be.

One hand on the sword-hilt riding,
  And one to labor withal,
They loved and fought, and they won, God wot!
  A place and a home for all.
And we, as the sons of our fathers,
  Must follow the ancient call.

Our fathers sang, and their singing
  Was sweeter than prophets' words;
Our fathers rejoiced, and their gladness
  Was lit by their leaping swords;
One God, one land, one woman,
  And these with their lives to ward,
They blazed their way from the Eastland gray
  By mountain and sea bestarred,
And we, as the sons of our fathers,
  We, too, have the Three to guard.

Our fathers bequeathed us honor
  And the glory of toil and song,
And the deathless joy of longing,
  And hearts for the battle strong;
And our faith, and a land, and our women,
  And the children that round us rise,
And by God's good grace we will purge the race
  Of wrong, lest their glory dies,
That a fairer land than our fathers planned
  May for our children rise.

From a recent issue of the London *Nation* we quote this curious poetic dialog. Mrs. Shorter has seldom written more thoughtfully or more interestingly.

PROGRESS, 1914-15

By Dora Sigerson Shorter

"Lo! I am athirst," said the brown earth,
  "And I would drink my fill."
"Have I not slaked thee," cried the gray skies,
  "From river, stream, and rill?"

"I would have wine," said the hot earth,
  "Red wine from hearts afire."
"Lo! thou shalt arise," cried the fierce sun,
  "Clad in a new attire."

"My fruit abundant," said the fair earth,
  "As never seen before."
"Gladly shall I bear," cried the proud tree,
  "That ripe and luscious store."

"My cloth so radiant," said the vain earth,
  "Shall wrap me in its sheen."
"Deeply shall we weave," cried the slim grass,
  "In tender gold and green."

"Lo! I am athirst," said the hot earth,
  "And I would quench my fears,"
"Then thou shalt taste," cried the young maid,
  "The bitter sweet of tears."

"Have I not held them," said the old earth,
  "The dead unto my heart,"
"Under my white robe," cried the chill wind,
  "So a new spring should start."

"Men must pale and die," said the black earth,
  "So men may rise and live";
"And I was born thus," cried the great town;
  "In blood they slew to give."

"Grant to me red wine," said the brown earth,
  "Else do I droop and tire."
"As in the great past," cried the pale hills,
  "We drank of hearts afire."

"In war have I grown," said the fierce earth,
  "Man against his brother."
"Death's sheaves have fed thee," said the green woods,
  "Beast slaying one the other."

"I have built my state," said the proud earth,
  "In strife and foul dissension";
"Thy church uprising," cried the gray rocks,
  "From blood and hot contention."

"Lo! I am athirst," sighed the brown earth,
  "Grant me red wine to spend."
"As it was in the beginning," said the great hills,
  "And shall be to the end."

How often have you wished

that

you could get that last hour of sleep — the hour you lost by having to get up to tend the fire?

That the radiators would stop knocking, pounding and hissing?

That you could turn the heat on or off without stooping and without wrist-tiring turning?

The DUNHAM VAPOR HEATING SYSTEM

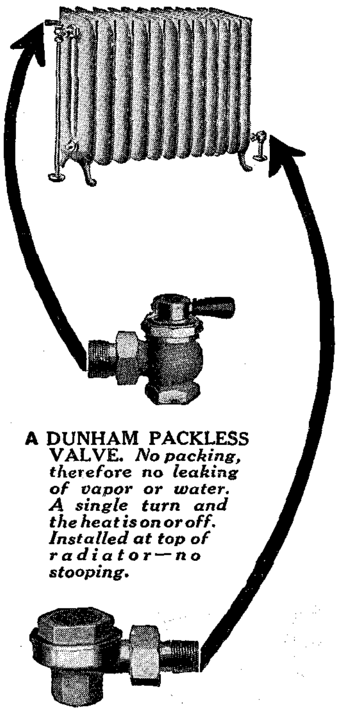
realizes every single one of these wishes. Because of the *Dunham Thermostat* you get that extra hour of sleep. For it automatically assures any desired temperature at your hour of rising (or any other hour) without your even thinking of the fire.

The Dunham Radiator Trap prevents knocking and pounding in radiators. For it automatically expels the cause of the noise — air and water. *It does away with the spurting, hissing air valve.*

The Dunham Inlet Valve enables you to turn the heat either on or off, with a single turn, without even stooping.

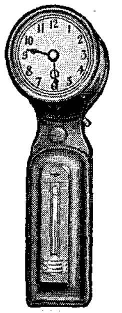
You can't know real home comfort or coal economy until you install a Dunham. If you are building a new home or moving into another apartment, *make sure that it is heated by the Dunham System.* Any steam fitter can Dunhamize your present heating system at a wonderfully low cost and with little inconvenience to you.

Any Dunham office will be pleased to give your needs individual study, to furnish you precise information as to cost and best methods of installation. Send for our booklet, the **"3 H's."** It throws a new light on the heating problem.



A DUNHAM PACKLESS VALVE. *No packing, therefore no leaking of vapor or water. A single turn and the heat is on or off. Installed at top of radiator — no stooping.*

B DUNHAM RADIATOR TRAP. *Does away with all pounding in pipes. Radiator heats immediately all over. No hissing air valve to spurt water.*



C DUNHAM THERMOSTAT. *Set the Thermostat at degree of heat desired during day and at night. Set hours of control as you would an alarm clock. That's all. No further attention needed. Dampers will automatically open when more heat is needed and close when desired warmth is obtained.*

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The Guarantee
Equip opposite wheels—at the same time—one with a Goodyear S-V, one with any other standard truck tire of like rated size, bought in the open market.
If the Goodyear S-V fails to cost less per mile than the other, we will refund you its full purchase price—making the Goodyear S-V free.

The S-V Makes Good Or It's Free

The Goodyear S-V demonstration has established positive records of S-V lower cost per mile; and in doing so has removed the costly doubt and uncertainty that once beset truck tire buyers.

On April 1 the offer stated above will be withdrawn, because business men now know and accept the S-V on the basis of actual service-performance.

However, if you are still unwilling to let these definite records guide your tire buying, there is yet time to test the S-V as thousands of truck tire buyers have done.

Get in touch with any Goodyear Branch, which will be glad to supply details of the demonstration and cost-facts that will show you what to expect from the S-V.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
AKRON, OHIO

GOODYEAR
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TRUCK TIRES

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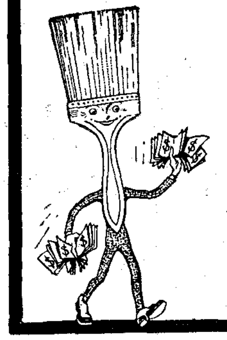
Just Published.
The latest, greatest Single Volume on Rifles and Ammunition. For sportsmen, manufacturers, army and navy men. By two well-known experts. Illus. $6 net
Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
-MADE AT KEY WEST-



Greetings to Brush Dealers—Here's the long-haired, world-renowned gentleman who always suits brush users and builds up your business
The largest wholesale dealers in Brushes in the United States buy exclusively
WHITING-ADAMS BRUSHES
THE UNITED STATES NAVY has made its largest and most extensive purchases of Brushes several times of
WHITING-ADAMS BRUSHES
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE
JOHN L. WHITING-J. J. ADAMS CO.
BOSTON, U. S. A.
Brush Manufacturers for Over One Hundred Years
Whiting-Adams Brushes Awarded Gold Medal, Highest Award, Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GERMANY'S DINNER

RUMORS continually are declaring that the Germans have been forced to make their *Apfelkuchen* out of potato-peelings, or that sawdust, stewed and slightly flavored with paprika, has become the staple diet on meatless days. But in the neighboring column, or in next day's paper, appears quite as positive a statement that the German race since the war began has gained an average of 1.70614 kilograms in weight per man, woman, and child, and that the storehouses throughout the Empire can not possibly hold more than enough provisions for ten years in advance, necessitating devotion of much capital and expensive labor to the building of additional ones. The question grows larger and larger in our minds—What is the true condition of Germany's larder, and is Germany "starving" or not? "Really," answers one correspondent, "it has never been hungry since the war began." This is Garet Garrett, who writes for the New York *Times*, and who gives evidence of an intimate acquaintance with the country and its people. He is the man who told the Germans our true opinion of Germany's line of action in the war, and it is difficult to believe that so valiant an apostle of truth should deceive us in this smaller matter. Reading his story we become convinced, as he most apparently is, that, while economy is the order of the day, there is still plenty. We are reminded that Germany in peace-times produced 85 per cent. of what she ate, and that, with wastes stopt and a healthful reduction of her former tremendous meals, the lost 15 per cent. is more than made up. The greatest change that the traveler notices on entering Germany, he says, is in the texture of the bread. After the beautiful white Dutch bread, the *Kriegsbrot*, which you must buy with a bread-check, seems ominous. So do the signs everywhere, urging the need of thrift. Yet when you sit down to your first meal your spirits inevitably rise. This is not starvation-diet. As we read:

The cutlet is very good, the gravy rich, the potatoes delicious, the coffee only Prussian—and the cost is, altogether, 2 marks and 60 pfennigs; that is, about 75 cents. This is really not so bad, and, on second scrutiny, the people look not in the least undernourished. On the railway-station counter are cakes and things like pies, and ham and cheese, and sausage-sandwiches. In the dining-car, proceeding toward Berlin, the bread is lighter, in the form of rolls, there is anything one wants to eat, including butter, and one begins to part with one's recollections of the last meal in Holland. At the hotel the next morning one receives with breakfast his daily bread-card, but here the bread is really very good. It is a meatless day, the waiter tells you. For lunch there are sole and other fish, with plenty of potatoes, and dainty things in sauce; but, of course, this is luxurious living. For dinner one goes to a popular restaurant to see what a meatless day is really like. There one has poached eggs, fried potatoes, string-beans in sauce, and herring, with coffee and very palatable bread, for about 60 cents.

"Living," says the pro-German American resident, "is still cheaper in Berlin than New York, tho prices have gone up about 30 per cent. on the average. Here, for example," pointing it out on the bill of fare, "is a dish at 1 mark and 30 pfennigs that was formerly 1 mark; another at 1 mark 60 pfennigs that was 1 mark 20 pfennigs before, and so on down the list. Beer and wine have not gone up at all."

"Yes," one says, "but what of the very poor? This, after all, is a place where only those come who have money to spend. How is it in the slums?"

"There are no slums in Berlin," says the American resident. "But go yourself and look at some of the open-air markets to-morrow. There you will see what the people, the housewives, actually pay for food."

That one does. On the bank of the Spree Canal is one of the largest open-air markets, stretching away for many blocks. Its patrons are the wage-earners of the industries around Berlin. There is no clamoring for food. This now is a meat-day, and there is plenty of meat. Roast beef is 1 mark 10 pfennigs to 1 mark 20 pfennigs per pound (25 to 30 cents), and yet some prefer fish.

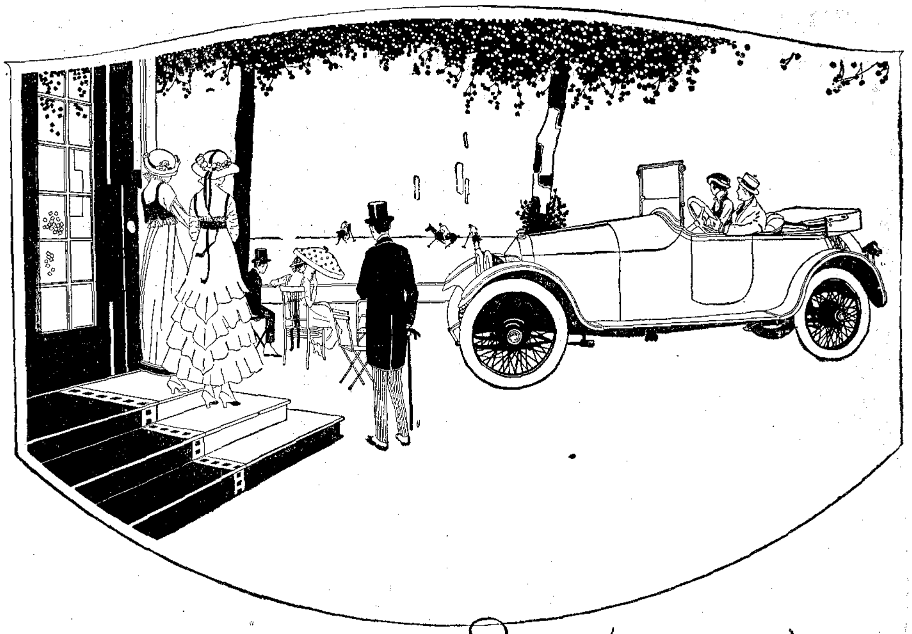
These are first impressions, to be sure, but they are plentifully confirmed by other things that you see, as you stroll about the city. Here are two million people, war-stricken, cut off from the outside world, and making an extraordinarily good "best of it." Mr. Garrett can not say that life goes on in quite the same free-and-easy way that it did before the war began, and yet—

Life in Berlin objectively is so much less off from normal that for truth of emphasis one is tempted to say, "Yes, almost."

The difference at night is the most noticeable thing. Comforts are about the same. On the hotel news-stands and in the booksellers' shops you can buy the London *Times*, *The Telegraph*, *The Daily Mail*, the New York *Times*, THE LITERARY DIGEST, *The Outlook*, and some Paris papers. The difficulty is to get them into Germany in the first place, that is, through the neutral mails as far as the German frontier; there is no ban upon their circulation afterward.

Within twenty-four hours after arriving at the hotel you have to go in person to the nearest police station, give an account of yourself and get your passport stamped; before leaving you have to go again and report your destination. That is a nuisance, but not a hardship.

Traffic in the streets is not so dense as usual. There is a vile smell of benzol from the exhaust of motor-cars. On a bad night it is a trick to capture a taxicab, because the demand exceeds the supply. There is the interest of seeing the hitherto undiscovered potentiality of a rubber-tire for wear. Those on the taxicabs are believed now to be indestructible. They wore out nominally months ago, and are still serving, but not for looks. The deficiency



Sportsmanship

SPORTMANSHIP is fair-minded human competition in which the winner gains applause for ability and the spirit of his play rather than for mere observance of rules.

While sportsmanlike performance is primarily a human attainment, it has been approached in a few rare epoch-making inventions which man has created, where spirit of performance has dominated mere mechanism, and where the beauty of the masterpiece and its performance-ability has in sporting appeal lifted the design almost from the realm of mechanical things.

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Scripps-Booth luxurious light cars possess a spirit of design and performance which has placed this car creation on a pedestal separate from that of any other motor car mechanism, and has given it that purchase-appeal which in a single wonderful season has set it before the doors of the most exclusive homes of America.

4-Cylinder Roadster $825
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Scripps-Booth Co.
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Print Your Own Cards, circulars, book, paper. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for catalog of presses, TYPE, cards, samples. **The Press Co. Meriden, Conn**

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Four little books by Isabelle Thompson Smart, M.D., explaining to the growing child the truth regarding sex. Books I and II for girls, Books III and IV for boys. Cloth, small 12mo. 75 cents each.

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With the Famous Never-Fail

SANDBO

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30 DAYS' TRIAL

You take no risk for you are given a 30 day trial period to test it out thoroughly on your own car.

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Differs from all others. Costs nothing to operate. TURNS CRANK COMPLETE REVOLUTION PAST TWO COMPRESSIONS, PAST TWO IGNITION POINTS. *Faster than you can spin it by hand.*

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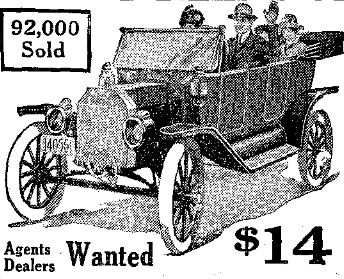
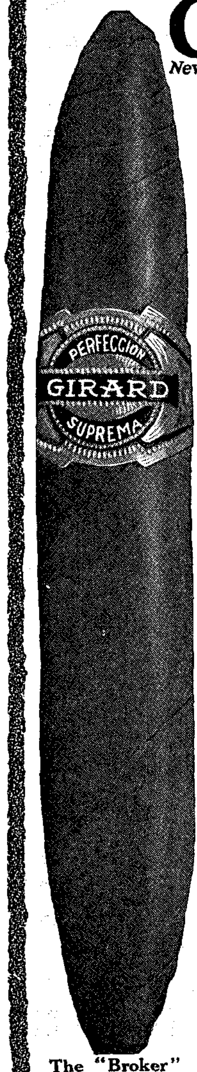


"You're all right—
"Stick to Girards!"

Sensible advice. And this is the viewpoint of the practical *modern* physician. Your own doctor will give you the same good counsel if he knows the Girard Cigar.

He knows that this is a mild, harmless, delightful smoke; free from any disturbing effect on body or mind. He knows that



The "Broker"
Actual size, 10c

The Girard Cigar
Never gets on your nerves

Never affects your heart nor your digestion—a rich and fragrant blend of real Havana tobacco, *Cuban-grown* and *mellowed by age alone.*

You can smoke all the Girards you want at any time and still retain your clear head, steady nerves and the efficient razor-edge on all your faculties.

Any Girard dealer will tell you that the Girard is a genuine big-value cigar, and worthy of our 45 years' reputation for honest goods and honest dealing. If your dealer hasn't Girards, he will get them for you, if you make a point of it. Show him this advertisement.

We take back any part of the dealer's purchase. And he will do the same by you.

14 sizes
10c straight, and up

Why wait another day to enjoy this unusual cigar?

Dealers—
a word with you

If you are not handling Girard cigars, or if you are not getting your good share of the big gilt-edge trade which follows this popular cigar wherever it is sold—it will pay you to hear what we have to say. Write to us for details.

Write today.

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf
Philadelphia
Established 1871

of taxicabs is made up by an increase in the number of horse-cabs, and the horses are very poor, all the good ones having gone to war. There are a great number of "To-let" signs in the windows: "*Zu Vermieten sofort.*" There is nothing but paper money above small change.

There are soldiers everywhere. Day and night you hear the beating of their boot-heels on the pavement, a sound, especially in the stillness of the night, which, in its hollow, aching, rhythmic harshness, seems to hit the chord that vibrates to the thought of Prussian power.

These are the first impressions one will get of Berlin in war-time. The wounded one expects to see are not so numerous, not continually appearing like an oppressive presence. You see them only now and then.

Long before the war there were people's kitchens where wholesome food was served at the lowest possible prices. Since the war began, their patronage has increased, but not out of reason. There the hungry on a meatless day may get a bowl of hearty barley-soup and a generous plate of sauerkraut and boiled potatoes for 25 pfennigs, or between six and seven cents. When meat is added the price is raised to ten cents a dinner. To these kitchens has been added since the war began a place where those who have been certified as being unable to pay anything may obtain a meal free. We are told that this depot is little patronized. With amazement we read that—

A bread-line is unknown. Only the women come; they are always clean, respectable-looking, with clothes in good order. At a guess one would say that more bread of charity is given in a bad winter to the poor in New York alone on account of unemployment than is being given in all Germany on account of war. And the way of giving it is very different.

After the first week one's German acquaintances, having waited for the effect, begin to ask, "Are you sure you receive enough to eat in Germany?" Excellenz, of the Foreign Office, one's host, observes that one is carelessly breaking the hollow straws that come with the sherry-cobbler, and says, very solemnly: "You know, we now make bread of straw in Germany." That is technically true. It is one of the things they achieved in the laboratories when the chemists attacked the food-problem, but it is of no great practical consequence, because it was never necessary to be availed of. Excellenz explains the process at length, and adds (one might have been fooled until then): "Perhaps after you are gone" (pointing to the straws), "they will be gathered up and saved for bread." Your host at a private table pretends on a meatless day to be deeply humiliated that the great dish is delicious trout swimming in a gorgeous plum-sauce, and sighs, "You see how we have to live in Germany."

All of this seems, of course, incompatible with the facts—first, that Germany has protested so vehemently against the efforts of England to starve 65,000,000 people, making that the justification for her submarine warfare; and, secondly, that in the Reichstag and in the German papers, especially the Socialist press, there has been a continual outcry against the rise in the cost of living, followed by commo-

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tions described as bread, meat, and butter "riots" led by the housewives of Berlin. The explanations are simple. As to the first fact, the stomach howled before it was hurt. It howled at the thought of being pinched, and it will be slow to forgive England for its intention. As for the internal agitation, it is political.

LOOKING OUT FOR IVAN

MR. VLADIMIR MITROFANOVITCH POURISCHKIEVITCH has established himself in Russia as the implacable foe of red tape. Mr. Vladimir Mitrofanovitch Pourischkievitch has a name which, as some one has said, does not so much resemble a name, after all, as the tipping over of the ice-cream freezer. It may have been the very sinuosity and treacly nature of his title—altho undoubtedly it goes more glibly in the Russian—that caused him to conceive an unquenchable hatred for the sinuosity and viscid stupidity to be found in the commissary department of the Russian Army. Known before the war as "the terror of the Duma," he has since become the terror of old-fashioned and incapable personages in the army-supply departments. To the soldier, the one prime sufferer from delay and mismanagement "overhead," Mr. Pourischkievitch appears as a "fairy godfather," and so, indeed, he is called. He has found a way, a writer in the New York *Herald* tells us, to cut every Gordion knot that hinders the simple and sure forwarding of supplies to the troops, or that holds back the progress of urgent reforms in all branches of the Army. The result is that not only do the private soldiers look to him as their good angel, but generals of army corps as well appeal to him for assistance when expedition is of first importance, and they rely implicitly on his aid. The following glimpse of him is from an article by the able French correspondent, Claude Anet, who has spent many months at the Russian front for the *Petit Parisien.* M. Anet is in the neighborhood of Dvinsk as he writes. He gives us a picture of one of the great food and outfitting stations in that locality, established by Mr. Pourischkievitch in absolute defiance of all established military and commissary rules and regulations. It is situated on one of the railway-lines, where trains to and from the front pass constantly and halt frequently. We read:

> In front of the train, on the platform, were long tables, before which were seated soldiers and refugees, the latter of the class of those unfortunate persons the sight of whom throughout my journey made such a painful impression. Before each person was a plate of excellent *stchy,* the Russian cabbage soup. This national dish is made with cabbage and beef. In each plate with the steaming soup was a large slice of boiled beef.
>
> I asked who were the persons who are

thus supplied with food, and I was told they are all who pass by—soldiers and civilians. No one asks them for tickets or right to present themselves. They are hungry. That is all that is needed to be known. They are told to sit down and eat.

On the kitchen-wagons are large vessels in which great quarters of beef with many heads of cabbage are cooking. From morning till night these vessels are filled and emptied.

On a wagon in the neighborhood is a French dentist who before the war was a professor at the University of Petrograd. His traveling office is well fitted out and is never emptied. He has pulled thousands of teeth.

Under great tents are the deposits of clothes, linen, boots, and other necessities. While I am there two soldiers come in, and one of them asks for a woolen shirt and the other for socks. These articles are immediately given to them and they go out, while other soldiers take their places at the counter.

To my inquiry of the check-system on these soldiers the information is given that no questions are asked of them. They may be soldiers going to the front or coming back; it does not matter; they need clothes or linen, and they find them here, and, furthermore, they find the beef and the soup.

But more interesting than this unusual military efficiency is its originator. Characteristically, he appears abruptly, in a sudden swirl of sound, excitement, and dust:

The blast of a horn is heard, an automobile drives up, and a slim man jumps out. He is drest as a general from civil life and he comes into the dining-room, shakes hands, wishes me welcome, and sits down on the wooden bench on which we are seated. He gives some rapid instructions to the physicians, orders a beefsteak for himself, swallows a mouthful of salt fish, jumps to his feet as if moved by a spring, runs out to the next room and disappears outside. He had not been three minutes with us.

Very soon he returns. The beefsteak is ready, and with a few bites he consumes it. An orderly brings a box of cigars, and for about two minutes I have an opportunity to chat with the leader.

"After what I have seen during the last hour, I shall not do you the injustice of talking about the internal politics of Russia," I said.

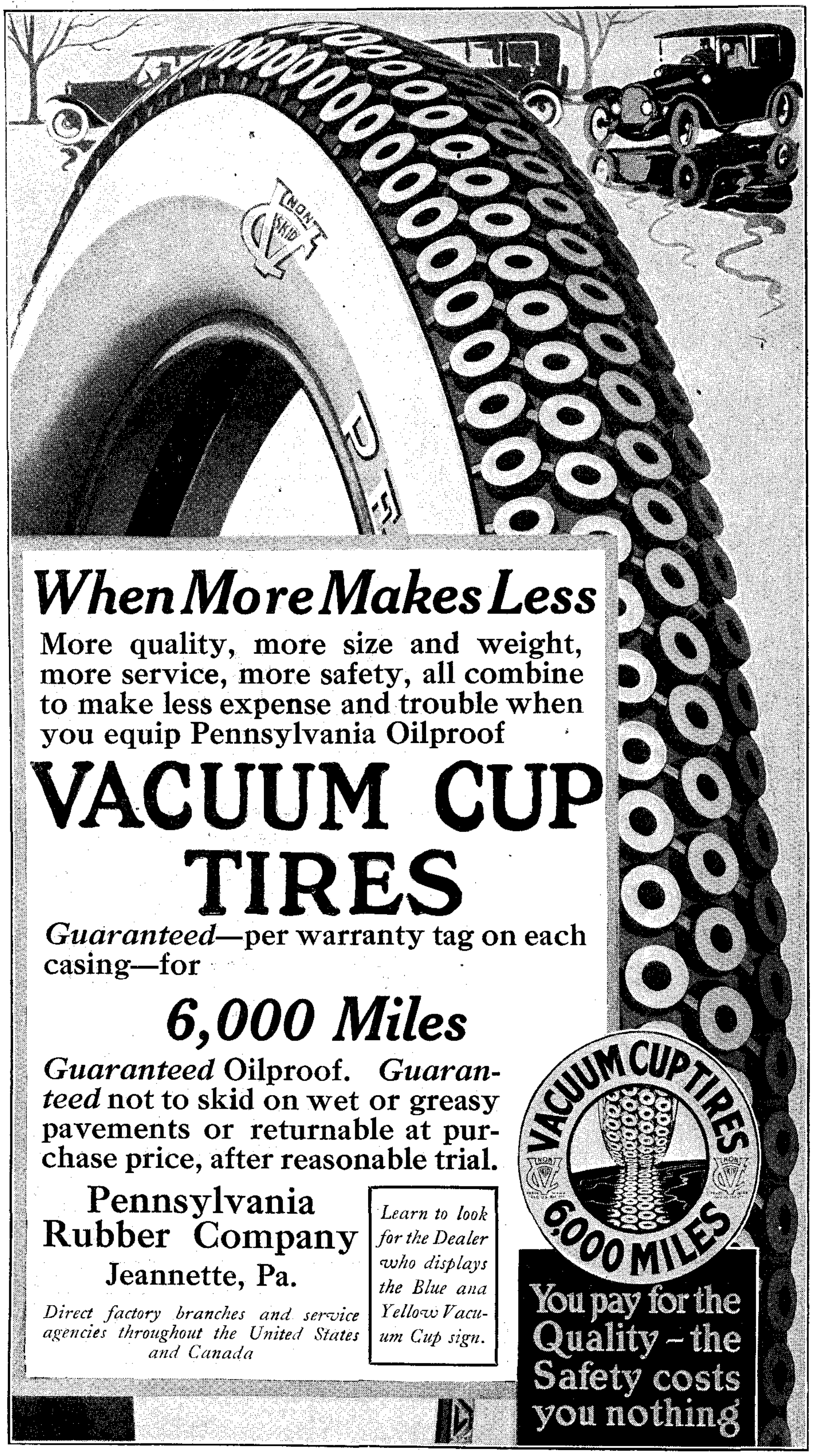
"There are Germans in Russia," he answered, "and there is consequently no more internal politics."

"And the money, where do you find it?"

"Every one gives me some—the Emperor, the Red Cross, the cities and towns, and private persons."

Accompanying this volatile Russian about is a good deal like being escorted by an animated, seething tea-kettle. There is a constant effect of tremendously repressed energy that is rather wearing upon the more phlegmatic. But there is much to be learned, in his company, as we are briefly shown:

He invites me to go with him in an automobile to inspect another of the stations farther along. There, at the side of the road, we find half a dozen great tents and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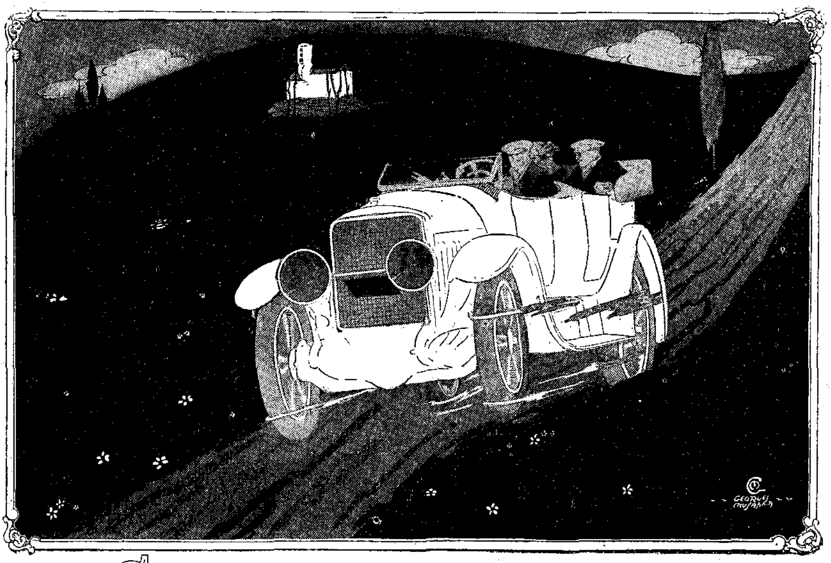

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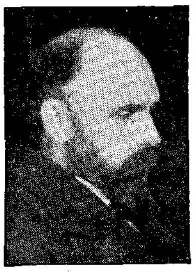

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dozens of the kitchen-wagons are steaming with food.

Hundreds of soldiers are eating the soup. We are on the Illukst road. It is crowded, but every one, whether soldier or officer, seems to stop for some of Mr. Pourischkievitch's soup or supplies.

This man is perpetual motion itself. He does not remain quiet a moment, and it is practically impossible to get a snap-shot photograph of him. Since the war began he has not had a single egotistic thought; he conceived the scheme of a useful work and he put it into execution.

He has a marvelous gift for organization, and his will-power is such that he breaks all obstacles. He has rendered, and he continues to render, the very greatest services to the nation.

A few days before, at another point on the front, forage was arriving slowly and in insufficient quantity for the Army. The general commanding the army corps complained to Mr. Pourischkievitch, who jumped into an automobile and drove straight to Petrograd, burst into the proper office in the War Department, and promptly obtained for the general all the forage that was required and in proper time.

GARISH SCHOOL-DAYS

IN the little red schoolhouse the advent of a visitor was a gala occasion for the boys. Now all has changed. In the dear, dead days, Willie Jones usually managed to put shoemaker's wax on the visitor's chair, so that when he arose he arose not alone. Buddy Briscoe commonly had some rubber or pepper to place on the red-hot stove, with pungent results, and at some moment during the visit Mr. Visitor must expect a fusillade of paper wads. But education has advanced. The visitor is now the one who does the stunts, and the pupils are the victims, or the stunted, so to speak. New York has been trying the "Gary plan," and the visitors have been coming in droves to see how it works. How it does is portrayed for us in a colorful account by Simeon Strunsky, the New York *Evening Post's* able satirist. Here we find evidence of the peril of exciting the curiosity of pedagogs and others who have been bitten by the mosquito of reform. A Gary school is all very well if you take pains to keep it carefully hidden. But once let it be advertised, and the reformers begin to flock. The result is that your conservatory of budding intellects becomes so infested with sightseers and experimenters and psychoanalysts and disciples of the Newer School of Intensive Intellect Cultivation that your buds tend to wither on the stem in the vitiated air. The schoolboy with his shining morning face must needs give up his snail-like pace and run these days, if he expects to find any room for himself in school. All this we perceive in Mr. Strunsky's startling exposé of life in the Gary schools. The "document in the case" is the supposed diary of a New York schoolgirl, which begins thus:

February 1.—To-day it was very quiet in class. We had only twenty-two visitors in the morning and perhaps half a dozen more in the afternoon. Most of them were college presidents and State superintendents. They all stood behind us when we had our writing-lesson, and our teacher reminded us that we must do our work spontaneously and with complete absence of self-consciousness. I got through my exercise pretty well. Only toward the end I looked up for a moment to remember whether "receive" is ei or ie, and the President of Johns Hopkins jogged my elbow, and there was a big ink-blot on the page. I was very much put out, but teacher said not to mind, that perhaps it was an expression of my own personality. Only I am sure it is the President of Johns Hopkins's fault.

February 2.—We had an oral-spelling test this afternoon. Among those present were the Commissioner of Education for Iowa and the Under Secretary of Vocational Training in the Ministry of Public Instruction for Argentina. The Commissioner from Iowa was very tall and thin, and he looked like Abraham Lincoln, but the Under Secretary from Argentina was a fat little man, and I spelled "judgment" with an e after the g. He had funny little black whiskers, and when he was introduced to teacher he bent over her hand as if he was going to kiss it. This made the class giggle. Personally I never giggle of my own accord, but Susan Jones, who sits next to me, is the worst giggler you ever saw, and when she started off I couldn't help it. I got only 43.2 per cent. correct answers. Teacher said I must try to do better next time, and when I said it was because there were so many people in the room, teacher said the purpose of education is to establish perfect adjustment of the child to his social environment. But I do wish Susan wouldn't giggle all the time.

February 3.—This morning we had botany. I dissected a maple-leaf. I did very well as long as the moving-picture men were at work—there were only five of them—because I am used to them by this time. But after a while there was a flash-light picture, and it frightened me, and I jumped, and the knife slipt, and the maple-leaf was all spoiled.

In the afternoon, from 3:15 to 4, we had a period for spontaneous play. Susan and I had three games of tic-tac-toe. I won two of them. We were starting on the fourth game when the principal came in with a delegation of 200 members from the Associated Furniture Manufacturers of the United States, who are having their semi-annual convention in the Golconda Hotel. The silly thing immediately began to giggle. She drew pictures of one of the visitors. He was bald, with a little fringe of red hair on the back of his head near his collar. Then there was a clergymen's convention from Philadelphia, and they came on a special excursion to study the Gary system. One of the clergymen asked Susan if she was fond of drawing pictures. She giggled. Teacher explained it was not a lesson, but part of the play-hour. The man said that when he was a little boy he used to draw pictures like that in school, but he didn't do it as a spontaneous social reaction, and he was usually kept in.

But not all of the inquiring visitors are of the old order. There is, for example, Susan's aunt, who appears upon the scene in the midst of a rustling invasion by the

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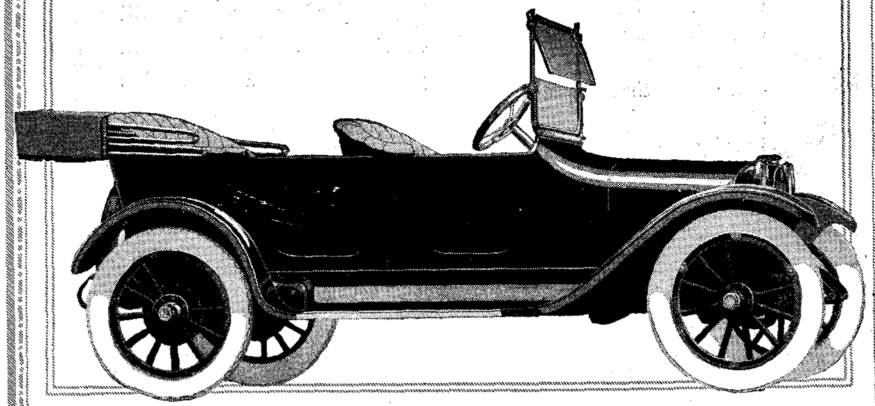

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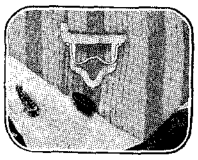

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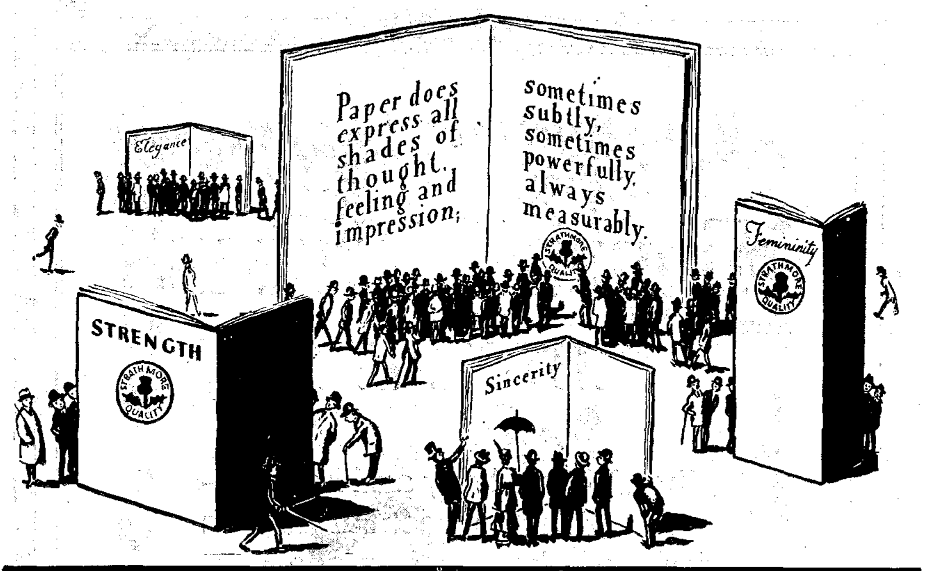

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Federated Clubs for the Social Study of Child Life as a Factor in the Community. The diarist's warm appreciation of the efforts of this great lady to "do her good" is evidenced by the particularity with which she records her chum's account of her activities:

> Susan said her aunt is very busy. She is very fond of inspecting things, especially new things which are in the line of social progress. Susan said her aunt in one week inspected the new dreadnought in the Navy-Yard over in Brooklyn and the drawings for the Russian ballet in one of the art-galleries on Fifth Avenue and the new pulmotor in the Safety-First Exhibition somewhere near Madison Square and a recently opened *crèche* for colored children on West Sixty-ninth Street and an exhibition of Irish laces by the peasant women of Ireland on Madison Avenue and the new mastodon from Alaska in the Museum of Natural History and a modified fireless cooker for workingmen's families on East Forty-second Street and a free lunch-room for German officers who have escaped from Siberia by way of San Francisco near Tompkins Square and the new surveyor's map for the Fourth and Sixth Wards of the Borough of Queens on exhibition in the Municipal Building and the Bazaar for Servian war-victims and the rare first edition of "Don Quixote" up at the Hispanic Museum and the Continental Security League's relief-map of the Atlantic Coast showing where the Germans are going to land and several other things which Susan forgot.
>
> Susan said her mother said that if Susan's aunt continued to spend all her time inspecting the phenomena of social progress—I asked Susan how she spelled that word, and she got red in the face and said mind your own business—Susan's mother said that her aunt ought to take a day off and inspect her own apartment, that is, Susan's aunt's apartment, and get acquainted. But Susan's mother doesn't get on very well with Susan's aunt, and once Susan said it was because they had different tastes even if they were sisters, and her mother always said she was perfectly content with her home and her children and her husband, but when I saw Susan's papa I didn't see why. Susan's aunt was very kind to her when she visited the classroom, and she asked her how was everybody at home, and she told Susan she had just come from looking over a new pure-food-factory in the Bronx, and as soon as she could get away she was going out to Long Island to inspect a model lunatic asylum.

But there are worse things than a visitation by an aunt connected with F. C. S. S. C. L. F. C. Another day the psychoanalysts have the field, much to our student's discomfiture:

> *February 10.*—This afternoon we had penmanship, but I did very poorly. Somehow I can do much better work at home. Susan says I am a silly 'fraid cat, but I can't help being nervous with so many visitors around. I hadn't been writing more than a minute when my hand began to shake something dreadful. I wasn't very comfortable. All the time I was writing Professor Smith, of Columbia, had a bandage around my arm to get my blood-pressure, and Professor Thomas, of Har-

vard, kept switching off the lights to test my optical memory, and Professor James, of Leland Stanford, put a machine like a pair of compasses in my hair to find out my cephalic index, and Professor Brown, of the University of Florida, tickled my neck with a feather to get my index of concentration. I began to cry, and teacher said what was the matter, and I said I forgot to eat my lunch. It was a fib, but I couldn't help it. I owned up to it afterward, and teacher said she was proud of me, and she would rather have me lie all the time and own up than never lie at all.

A GAS-PIPER'S PARISIAN NIGHT

THE Gas-pipes are the motor-cycle and bicycle contingents of the British Army, for the most part scouts and dispatch-riders. Their whole title is "Gas-pipe Cavalry"—an apt tho uncomplimentary reference to their steeds. Gas-pipers are quite liable to work harder and get less credit than almost any other branch of the service; but, on the other hand, they do not have the monotony of the trenches and they do have, frequently, a surprizing lot of unsolicited adventures. These, being prest, they will narrate briefly and without enthusiasm. Hair-breadth escapes and other matters of life and death liven up the Gas-pipe's days, but they are "shop," and he rarely talks them. It is true that in *Blackwood's Magazine* we find one sufficiently communicative to write at length of his experiences with the service, but it is not surprizing to find him waxing superlatively enthusiastic, not over his work, but, instead, over a furlough that enabled him to spend one glorious day and night in Paris. Fresh from hard service as he is, and eager and uncritical, he greets the city as unchanged. But this first impression is quickly modified, as he looks about him more carefully, and particularly as he has the opportunity for converse with a friend or two who have been Parisians during these weary months. The Cyclist looks up a newspaper man of his acquaintance and an artist. The meetings are a little disappointing, as he writes:

> The correspondent said nothing but asked much. The Cyclist remembered that he had been a dispatch-rider, and told many tales, of which a few fringed the truth.
>
> The American artist lived in a delectable studio with his sister. They began about the war, talking of those worthy citizens who had fled to Bordeaux and shamefacedly returned; of the true and spurious widows that flocked the boulevards; of life in the trenches, and the cause of it all; of nursing and art and the high price of food; of the models who were starving in the streets.. Then wisely they abandoned war, and led the Cyclist through simple pleasures. It was a dream.
>
> Mistily he remembers now the lobster and the artichoke at the "Clou"—an old thin man sang patriotic songs in a cracked voice and everybody laughed—with the fine walk all the way back from Montmartre to

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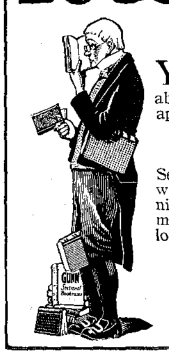

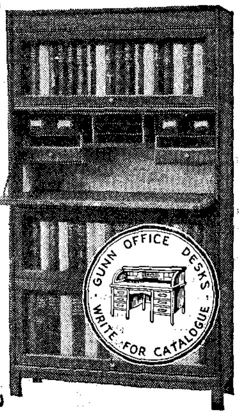

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Mont-parnasse. No one walks abroad in Paris now late of nights, and Paris is really dark; but the sleepy *sergents de ville* smiled at "brav' Tommie," and let him go by.

Then there was the cosmopolitan tea-party with Marice, where French, American, and Roumanian met, and all proved more insular than the Briton. . . . . . .

The dream becomes wilder and stranger, a very proper meal for the fancy of a young officer caged in an exiguous dugout—afterward he chewed the memory of Polaire, coldly untamed, chanting a too passionate song. At the Grand Guignol he sat between a corpulent general and a girl in black, each of whom would interpret the jokes confusedly. Add a tiresome walk to see the misty dawn from St. Sulpice: the dawn was veiled with clouds, but the breakfast was good.

The maddest scene was the brown interior of a dilapidated cabaret in Montmartre, wherein Marice and her friends were giving a cheap and satisfying meal to artists and models for little or nothing. It was the opening night of the "Cantine des Humoristes." The walls, covered with obscure drawings, rattled to their laughter. A fat poet sweated well with modest excitement as in tones of screaming admiration he recited verses that praised vividly the charge of the British Lancers at the Marne. A squat-nosed Russian sang unintelligible ballads that had roaring choruses—and somebody's daughter danced. At the farther end of the room a monstrous wooden crucifix, wonderfully carved, stretched its kind shadow over a humorist and his model, who, replete with mirth and unexpected food, slept smilingly with gaunt faces touching. And through the half-open door, to complete the fantastic show, a crescent moon gazed in over the crenellated roof of a black and ruinous stable.

The dream continued. The Cyclist and his friends raced down the steps away from a worthy American girl who was solemnly collecting autographs, and two hospital orderlies of the same tribe, who stood husky with admiration for the British. . . . . . .

And so on and on till morning dawned and found them talking theories of art in the studio. With the return of saner daylight, the cold douche of departure for the front again, and a slight perspective on the whole affair, we are given a more sober but no less interesting light on the Paris of war-times:

Paris seemed less calm and more sensitive than London. There was an eager and hourly anxiety—it was not fearful, but rather a tightly strained interest—and THE WAR was not a great shadow to be avoided by pleasuring, or a subject as threadbare as the weather. In Paris a man never says, "What is happening in the war?" or "How are things going on in Flanders?" But, rather, with a vivid acceptance of the phrase, "How did we do yesterday?" In London war is an entity outside man's life. It has an objective existence of its own. In Paris the fact and thought of war have become an actual part of life. It definitely flavors everything. London is at war—Paris is in the war.

Yet in some ways Paris has become curiously British. In February, the Parisians were ceasing to wonder at, and were beginning to understand, London's "More pleasure than ever." *La Vie Parisienne* and more important journals were beginning to joke at London's assumption of the traditional French gaiety and the Parisians' assumption of the traditional London sobriety. So, tho the artists were starving—"Bal Bullier" is a barracks and Colorossi's is shut—Paris awoke like a tired woman and wearily made herself gay.

And Paris vies with London in its suppression of enthusiasm. The Cyclist stood in front of the Madeleine and watched a battalion swing down the boulevards and into the Rue Royale. There was no cheering—only a rare self-ashamed shout, for this war is not a gasconading enterprise. In France, when sons or fathers go to the war they are not heard of for months and months. So the parade of soldiers is to many the parade of ghosts.

FIGHTING-TURKS AND "FATTY"

THE woes of Armenia have tended to make us regard the Turk with loathing. Reading of atrocity by the wholesale, it is difficult to imagine conceiving a fondness for the turbaned son of the Prophet. We are, therefore, amazed to learn of the singular regard that the Allied troops on Gallipoli Peninsula had for him. If envious vituperation and slander are engendered in an enemy by defeat, adds the New York *Tribune*, even more surely ought that disastrous campaign to have inflamed prejudice against the Turk in French and English ranks. The contrary is the fact, and *The Tribune* finds much praise accorded him, instead. As we read:

> In the early days, when there was some hope of defeating him, comments on his extraordinary bravery were frequently interlarded with tributes to his chivalry, and in not a few private letters published in the English papers he was contrasted in this respect with his Christian ally, to the manifest prejudice of the latter. The humiliation inflicted on the invaders does not seem in the least to have modified their judgment.
>
> Just before the Australian forces began to retire a message describing the final preparations was dispatched by Captain Bean to the High Commissioner, in the course of which, remarking on the care bestowed by the men on the graves of their comrades, he noted that "the men believed the Turks would respect these graveyards; indeed, many had been writing letters to leave in their dugouts for Abdul, telling him what a clean fighter they think him and wishing him *au revoir*."
>
> Another correspondent, noting the kind feelings of the soldiers toward "Johnnie Turk," remarks anent the retirement from Suvla that "the crowning testimony of good feeling is the gramophone which was put in a conspicuous place in a trench on Walker's Ridge, with the disk on and the needle set ready to play 'The Turkish Patrol.'"
>
> Can any one conceive of a Frenchman or a Briton paying a like tribute to the *Bosche?*

"Fatty" Burns was an individual who, according to a trooper friend of Herbert

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Corey, the correspondent, used to keep the "Ninety-Mile Shanty" on the Winton Road, back in the homeland, and was a familiar figure to many an Australian. He is described by Trooper Clancy as a "rum old josser" with "a beak like one of those old Roman emperors and an eye as bright as a bead. His teeth were as white as china cups and fairly shone in the midst of his curly black beard," which usually framed a benevolent smile. What the men liked about him was his charming variableness. "Maybe he'd stand you a drink and maybe he'd make the beer-mallet bounce on your toupee a few times. You never could tell. He was kind of anticipated like." So it was that his name came to be bestowed on a counterpart of the original "Fatty" over there in the Turkish trenches, who rivaled his namesake's ability to cause the Australians mingled amusement and vexation. And here is the story of "Fatty" the Turk, told at second hand in the New York *Globe:*

The Australian Light Horse were in trenches at Russell's Top on Gallipoli. The Turks were entrenched about twenty-five yards away. "We could hear them talking as plain as plain," says Clancy. "And laugh! My word!"

Now and then the two sides would swap bombs, and the lookouts were continually firing. The Australians had learned how to make trench-periscopes out of two pocket-mirrors and some hay wire. Some attached these improvisations to their rifles and managed to do some pretty fair shooting. They are born shots, the Australians. Every one says that.

"One old topper in the trench opposite me was a fair treat," said Clancy. "He was so. My word! Used to pop up his head above the trenches and laugh at us. Then he'd pop down again. All along our side the boys would be taking shots at him, and they never hit. Then we could hear him laugh. We got so we liked him.

"'Don't shoot at the old orphan,' the boys would say. 'He looks like "Fatty" Burns.'"

One morning the Light Horse had made a demonstration in order to keep the Turks from thinking of what was going on somewhere else. They were chased back to the trenches when they had done their part, but they left two men behind them. The sun was cruel hot, Clancy says. His rifle-barrel fair blistered his fingers. These poor chaps were lying there with their faces in the grizzling sand. The Australians could not reach them. It would have been suicide to try.

"Here comes 'Fatty' Burns," said some one.

The Australians in stupefaction watched the old Turk. He had thrown aside his rifle and stood up at full length on the parapet of the trench. Any one could have potted him at that range. Clancy doesn't understand yet why no one did, except that they were all fond of the old blighter. "Fatty" Burns crawled into the open in a lazy sort of way and walked over to the two wounded men.

"Gave them a drink of water, he did," said Clancy, "and wiped their lips and then lugged them over to a bit of cover so we could go out and get them after night

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came. We gave a cheer for old 'Fatty' and he laughed at us before he went back into his hole. My word! How his white teeth did shine."

The Australians had more bully-beef than they needed. The cans got to be a nuisance. They were not permitted to refuse the stated allowance of bull each day. Until lately a British ration has been a fixt and immutable thing. One day it occurred to some one that "Fatty" Burns might like some meat. So they tossed three cans into his trench.

"There was a terrible hullaballo, when they landed," said Clancy. "I suppose they thought it was some new-fangled kind of bomb. But an hour or so later some Turk threw us a lot of fine, fresh dates. We always reckoned it was 'Fatty' Burns."

Three or four days afterward "Fatty" Burns thrust head and shoulders above the trench-top again and laughed like sin. Then he threw something into Clancy's trench.

"I just had time to get my overcoat down on it before it went off," said he. "'Fatty' had scooped out the meat from one of our tins and filled it up with melinite and pieces of scrap-iron. It fair murdered my coat. I held it up above the parapet and shook it at 'Fatty.' He laughed until he choked.

" A bully old sport was 'Fatty' Burns."

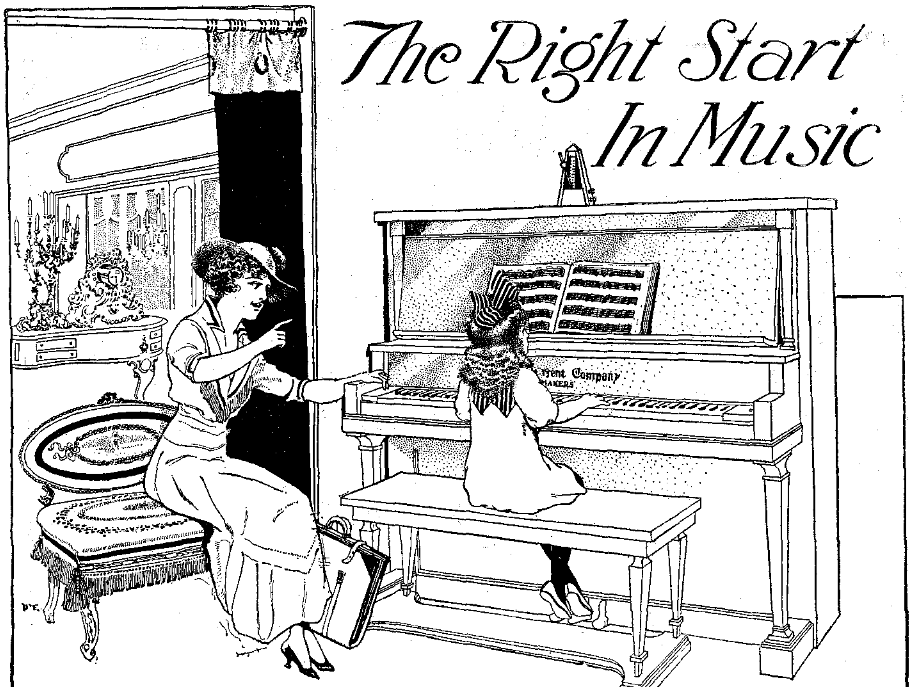
THE ADVANCE ON KNISH

WHEN Rivington Street, New York, discovered knish—which is not, after all, a Servian town in the path of the Austrian invaders—it wasted no time in preliminaries, but immediately assailed it in force, and voted it the most popular viand in the combined Slavish, Jewish, Roumanian, Bohemian, Italian, and Chinese bills of fare of the East Side. All that troubles it now is, who is really the originator of this delectable food? Popularity engenders rivalry, and the numbers of those who manufacture the "original knish" are growing. As the New York *Globe* explains, knish is an invention of whom any delicatessen merchant might be proud:

It is a cross between dumpling and ravioli—a stuffed butter-cake, as it were. Its ingredients include dough, chopped potatoes, and onions, and a modicum of cheese. Truly a well-balanced ration.

A certain Max Green lays claim to the invention of this toothsome dainty, which has set the mouths of the neighborhood to watering, and he originally charged five cents for his knish. Now, however, that the knish war is on his price has gone down to three cents. Scenting success, a rival establishment across the way opened its doors, over which blazed the insignia, "United Knish Factory." Mr. Green's answer was dignified. He engaged a band to play in front of his restaurant to call attention to a sign which announced the "only original knish." The following evening a band stood across the street, and now in the early evening the clash of harmonies and melodies caused by the simultaneous soundings of the two orchestras suggests a performance of Schönberg's "Kammersymphonie."

In the meantime, knish is one more esoteric word to add to the culinary vocabulary along with chop-suey, goulash, and zabaglione.



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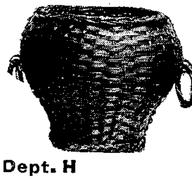

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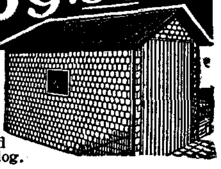

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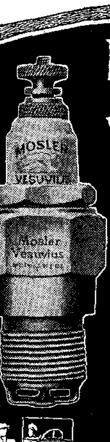

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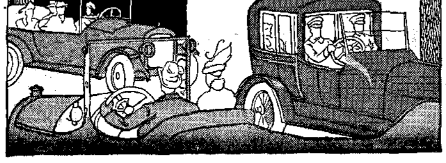


THE EPITAPH OF A SLAVE

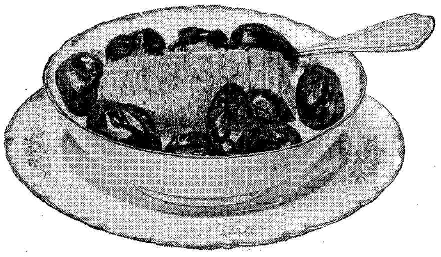
"STROLLING through a churchyard at Concord," wrote "Mr. Oldschool" to *The Portfolio*, about 1810, "I was much pleased with the accuracy and justness of the antitheses in the following epitaph, scarcely legible through the moss of an inclining tombstone." We are indebted not only to Mr. Oldschool, but also to a reader of the Boston *Transcript* who sends a copy of the epitaph to that newspaper. *The Portfolio* was published in Philadelphia by one Joseph Dennie from 1801 to 1812. The epitaph reads:

God
Wills us free,
Man
Wills us slaves.
I will as God wills;
God's will be done.
Here lies the body of John Jack, a native
of Africa, who died March, 1773,
aged about 60 years.
Tho' born in a land of slaves
He was born free.
Tho' he lived in a land of liberty
He lived a slave;
Till by his honest tho' stolen labors
He acquired the source of slavery,
Which gave him his freedom,
Tho' not long before
Death, the grand tyrant,
Gave him his final emancipation
And set him on a footing with Kings.
Tho' a slave to vice,
He practised those virtues
Without which Kings are but slaves.

MAUD AND OTHER MULES

ALMOST simultaneously come the announcements, first from our Secretary of Agriculture, that the price of mules is steadily declining in this country; and secondly, in a statement by Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Brien, of the New York State National Guard, that the motor-truck is a vastly more important adjunct to the Army than is the mule, and that he contemplates equipping four motor-truck companies, with nary a mule in one of them. That the mule, that "Lion of Missouri," should go, is a pathetic prophecy. "Is it the Sunset of the Mule?" asks the Chicago *Post*, in evident dismay. "An army without a mule seems as strange as an army without a general," and "soldiers have been moved to say that if the mule were the general the battle shortly would be won." It is time, indeed, for some one to come forward and pronounce the eulogy of the mule. He has been a faithful friend in peace and in war, and there are those who cheerfully acknowledge it. Something of this sort appears in a Petersburg, Indiana, dispatch, of which the Louisville *Courier-Journal* takes cognizance. It runs as follows:

Maud, aged forty-two, the famous mule owned by W. R. Berridge, who figured prominently in Bryan's first campaign for



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See able articles in the March number of

The Homiletic Review

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President, has been chloroformed by its owner.

At the time Bryan made his first race for President, Mr. Berridge was so confident Bryan would win that he prepared Maud for a long trip to Washington, where, after congratulating Mr. Bryan on his success, Berridge intended to present the animal to him.

At that time Maud was about twenty-three years old. Bryan was defeated, but Berridge was so confident of Bryan's ultimate success that he said he would keep the animal alive until Bryan became President of the United States.

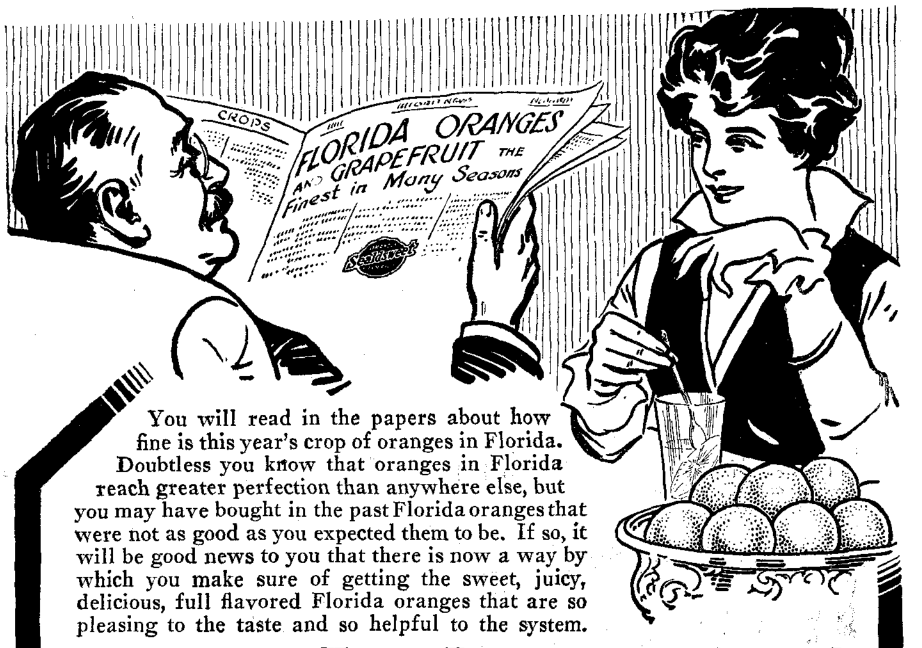
Again, in 1908, he made all arrangements for the trip. Maud was then thirty-four years old, but was hale and hearty. Again her owner was doomed to disappointment.

Not daunted, Berridge still had faith in his idol; but after Bryan's resignation from the Cabinet, Maud seemed to become despondent. Life no longer had any interest for her. Her decline was rapid. Everything possible was done for her, but of no avail.

Her owner had a nice grave dug and a number of his intimate friends were invited to attend the funeral. Berridge owns a tombstone plant, and the following marker will adorn Maud's grave: "Here lies Maud. She is gone but not forgotten."

It is sometimes better, comments the Louisville editor rather unkindly, to be "gone and not forgotten" than to be forgotten but not gone. But, to return to our mules, the editor goes further than this, delivering a eulogy of his own on the occasion of the death of another long-eared favorite, the favorite mule of "Uncle Jack" Hinton, of Vine Grove, Kentucky, who passed away at the end of the thirty-eighth year of its life, after long and faithful service. Says the writer:

> The mule is singularly free from the ills to which horse-flesh is heir. He has more days' work in him in 365 consecutive days than any other farm-animal or farm-engine. He requires less feed when at work than any horse that can approach his capacity, for when he is idle he can forage successfully where the draft-horse finds the pickings too slim. He takes pot-luck with any owner cheerfully and keeps fit upon it.
>
> In peace the mule is man's most faithful servant, altho the gentlest of his kind is not entirely free from original sin, and the oldest may experience unaccountable sporadic outbreaks of devilment.
>
> In war the mule retains his character as a hard toiler, a good scout, and a homely figure about whom the poets and painters at the front do not grow enthusiastic. Altho he is unsung when living and not greatly honored, he is not unwept when, at thirty or beyond, he lies down, sighs peacefully rather than regretfully, and gives up his Spartan spirit.
>
> If there is a hereafter for animals the mules' paradise is a series of Elysian fields with fences that only a good jumper can clear, with colts to chase, with something alive, and preferably two-legged, to kick, and with plenty of rough, plain victuals and a few goats to play with in sportive moods, and negro drivers not brutal, yet not too indulgent, for human companionship.
>
> To such a paradise let us hope "Uncle Jack" Hinton's thirty-eight-year-old has gone.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You will read in the papers about how fine is this year's crop of oranges in Florida. Doubtless you know that oranges in Florida reach greater perfection than anywhere else, but you may have bought in the past Florida oranges that were not as good as you expected them to be. If so, it will be good news to you that there is now a way by which you make sure of getting the sweet, juicy, delicious, full flavored Florida oranges that are so pleasing to the taste and so helpful to the system.

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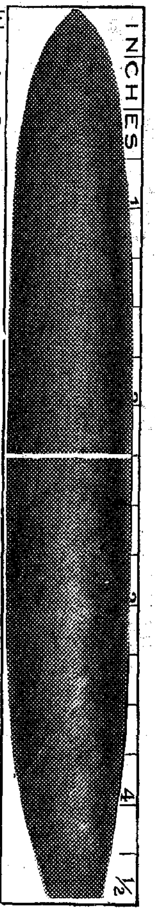

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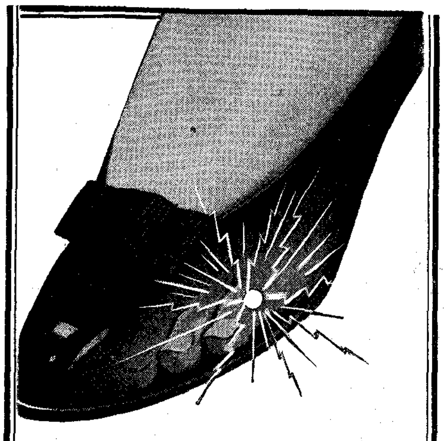
AMERICAN YACHTS-OF-WAR

A YACHT may not seem a particularly formidable craft to the landsman, but every yacht-owner these days is beginning to feel himself a patriot of the first order, and to talk emphatically of his craft's place in this Government's scheme of preparedness. It is his turn to repay the Navy Department for many past favors. The Navy Department has always acted as a sort of big brother to the yachtsmen, and every bureau in it has gladly done its best to help make their sport pleasant and safe. Information as to weather-conditions, currents, shoals, and so forth has been cheerfully furnished gratis, and even the lighthouse service has had its instructions to give them special consideration. This may have been for the love of the sport, but a writer in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger Sports Magazine* is inclined to think that there was not a little forethought and far-sightedness involved. At all events, the most friendly relations exist between the Department and the sportsmen, insuring perfect cooperation, and the Government has recently acquired a complete list of the yachts of the better class, with all possible information concerning their capacity and equipment. These are moves toward preparedness, whether conscious ones or not, and a still more evident move is the organization lately of the United States Power Squadrons, of which the writer tells:

> As an able and efficient navigator, the owner and master who carries a certificate of membership in the United States Power Squadrons stands on a par with the captain of a ship, so far as his license as a pilot is concerned.
>
> There has been no step taken in the promotion of the sport which has called forth so much praise from Government officials as the organization and perfecting of the power squadrons. In Philadelphia waters there is only one squadron so far—that of the Corinthian Yacht Club. Another squadron has been in course of formation, but has not yet been perfected. Virtually every large yacht listed in the Corinthian Squadron is on the Government list of yachts available in case of emergency.
>
> The designers of the higher class are now taking their models to Washington to be tried out in the naval experimental basin before placing them on the market. By this means the up-to-date designer is working hand in hand with the Government, which can only mean the production of better craft. At the same time designs and plans now being made have in mind this spirit of preparedness, altho any of the latter-day yachts are capable of entering the scout service on inland waters in one way or another.
>
> The coming year will be marked by further work in advancing this spirit of preparedness among yachtsmen. The next step in this direction will be a series of lectures by naval officials before the power squadrons. That the force of this work is due to directed toward the squadrons is due to organized efforts. In local circles correspondence along these lines is now being



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exchanged, which is expected to result in something tangible before many weeks have passed.

These lectures will have for their aim the explaining of the character of service that such boats can perform. In a general way yachts of the type now used in local waters are fitted for scout service and for hospital service in making transfers to the ports and inland stations. The services such boats can perform are innumerable. Just what these services are will be told to the owners at these lectures.

Yet another important feature is the preparation of the masters of the yachts for just such duty. It is well known that the average master of a yacht is capable of handling his boat in almost any contingency in any storm, and in any water. He has passed an examination in which he has proved himself proficient in this connection. There are, however, maneuvers, and possibly other requisites, yet to be better understood. These can be best comprehended after listening to a series of lectures such as planned. Under these conditions the yachtsman, in the pursuit of his season's sport, will at the same time pay attention to the requirements should he and his craft ever be called into active war-duty.

THE SCIENCE OF HEROISM

BOOKS of rules telling "What to Do in an Emergency" make excellent reading — when there is no emergency. When accident or catastrophe arrives, books are forgotten. What you do then will be determined by what you have learned so clearly and well that its behest becomes your instinctive action. It is in this way that the American Red Cross seeks to teach the police and firemen of our cities to care for the victims of accident. That this is a well-established tho little-known branch of Red-Cross work is information volunteered by a writer in the Providence *Journal*. Interviewing Wilbert E. Longfellow, a former resident of Providence, who is now a field-agent for the Red Cross, and also a prime mover in the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, he learns of the ways in which the police and fire-fighters are taught the most efficient and simple forms of first aid in desperate cases, and something of the means they learn to employ. Mr. Longfellow is instructing a class of policemen at the Central Station, which we are also given the opportunity of attending:

"There's a fire in an attic," said Mr. Longfellow. "Nobody knows better than firemen and policemen that an attic fire is one of the meanest and most dangerous going. Smoke gets pretty thick up there under the eaves, and chokes and suffocates like a poisonous gas from the trenches.

"One of you men is among the first to arrive at an attic fire. Somebody says there's a man or a woman trapt upstairs. It's your duty to go in and get that person. This is the way the Red Cross shows you how to do it, and do it right."

He called for a volunteer. Several

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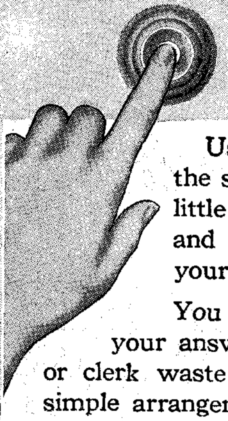

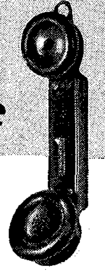

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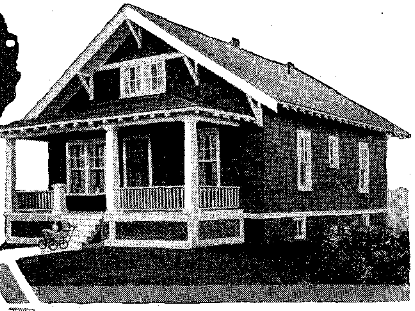

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patrolmen stept forward. He chose one and told him to lie on his face on the floor.

"The clearest air in the attic will be the air five or six inches from the floor," he explained. "So it's up to you to creep in. You tie a handkerchief about your mouth and nose like this. You crawl along on your stomach until you find the victim. He is unconscious. You get hold of his hands and cross his wrists. With your necktie or extra handkerchief you tie his wrists, using an ordinary square knot.

"Then you straddle him, get your head in the loop of his arms, and drag him out. Watch!"

Tying the patrolman's wrists, he went through the performance. Several patrolmen tried it and all express their surprize at the ease and simplicity of the thing.

"Or," said Mr. Longfellow, "if you've got to carry the person down a rope, a gutter-pipe, or something just as hard to hang on to, you can put him pick-a-back and tote him thus to safety, having both your own hands free. That's the convenience of 'the drag.'"

To rescue injured or unconscious people and carry them single-handed for any distance, the Red Cross has adopted the method approved by the United States Army for carrying wounded. The victim is slung over the right shoulder of the rescuer, balanced on his stomach there, his legs to the fore and his trunk behind. The rescuer holds one of the victim's legs with the right arm, and, reaching around, grasps with the right hand the nearer wrist of the victim, thus drawing the trunk diagonally across his shoulders and holding it securely from slipping. The rescuer has then the left arm free, with which to feel his way, if necessary, or remove obstructions. If there are more than one rescuer, a stretcher is, of course, most practicable, and this may be improvised, as the instructor tells:

"A straight-backed chair, the kind seen in most dining-rooms, is the most satisfactory," Mr. Longfellow told the patrolmen. "If a straight-backed one is not to be had, any ordinary wooden chair will do, rockers of course barred.

"When you get a person in a chair you have a rest for his back, and temporary splints or braces for his legs in the legs of the chair. In going down a narrow, winding, or cramped stairway it is much easier to carry a person in a chair than on a stretcher. I have records of instances where patrolmen have saved lives of the sick by bringing chairs into play and making them serve as stretchers.

"The chair is by all odds the best and simplest first-aid stretcher the Red Cross can recommend. Using one, a couple of patrolmen or firemen can carry persons out of dangerous places in quick fashion."

The instructor gives some valuable suggestions for street-accidents and rough-and-tumble work:

Resuscitation has for years been a special study and practise of Mr. Longfellow. And the method which he has been showing to the patrolmen is so simple that anybody in a crowd can be called upon to use it while the patrolman exercises his proper function of keeping the crowd back. It is a sort of electric-shock idea, and the wonder is that everybody isn't familiar with it.

"Your victim is lying face down," said Mr. Longfellow, as he went through with his practical demonstration. "You place his right hand under his right cheek and turn his face to the left. This will keep it from coming in contact with the ground or pavement, and will also give free play to his tongue.

"Then you put your two hands, at least four inches apart with the thumbs down, over his full ribs and press hard toward his head. You let go suddenly. You press again. And you let go again. With each press, which should be short and sharp, you count three. Also three as you let go. Like this, see!"

One of the patrolmen lying on the floor turned over on his stomach. Mr. Longfellow prest hard just below the middle of his back.

"Out go the gas, the fumes, the smoke, whatever is in the man," he said. Then he let go. "And in comes the air." He kept it up for several minutes. "You can let somebody in the crowd do it," he added, "while you keep the curious away far enough so that the victim can have fresh air.

"Never give him anything to drink until he coughs," he explained. "Too hasty use of stimulants has cost more lives than it has saved. Just remember the story of the Irishman who came up while a man was trying to resuscitate a comrade and was calling for whisky.

"'Whisky?' said the new arrival. 'No use giving him whisky. He won't appreciate it.'"

When anybody faints in the street, the tendency of all first-aid novices is to raise the person's head. Mr. Longfellow told the patrolmen that was precisely the wrong thing. They laughed when he told them what was right. So will uninformed readers.

"Don't raise his head," he said. "Raise his feet. That's the quickest and safest way to revive him. For instance, just like this."

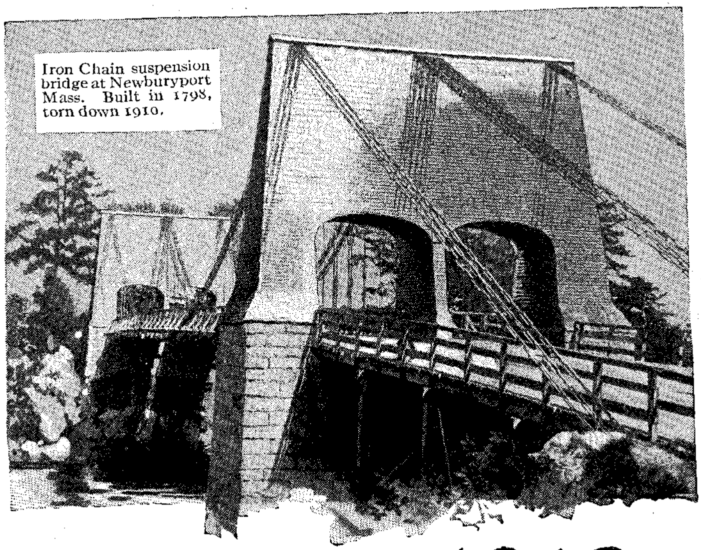
He grabbed his illustrating patrolman by both feet and raised them about two feet from the floor. "If he had really fainted," he remarked, "he would be back to consciousness in such a short time that you might think he was bluffing. The Red Cross says: 'Leave a fainting person's head alone. Get to his feet first.' Can anything be simpler?"

Along with these first-aid ideas, Mr. Longfellow has also been teaching the police some offensive and defensive tricks which few of them had heard of before. Perhaps the one which interested the men most was the trick of grabbing a revolver in such a way that the trigger can not be pulled and the cylinder revolve.

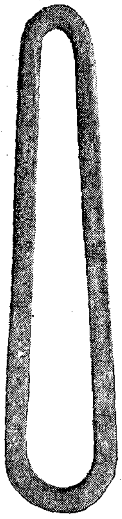
Many of the patrolmen insisted that it couldn't be done, that they could pull the trigger before Mr. Longfellow could get the necessary hold. He admitted that they could, but he also showed them how the revolver might be deflected so that the first shot would be harmless. After that the shooter couldn't fire again.

"There's a disturber in the theater," said Mr. Longfellow. "He's a common breed. He doesn't like the show and says so. Ushers and managers can't get him out peaceably. Enter a patrolman.

"'Come on, m'man,' he says, getting



Iron Chain suspension bridge at Newburyport Mass. Built in 1798, torn down 1910.



1798 - 1910

A Century of Exposure to the Weather Did Not Rust These Iron Chains

After standing for over a hundred years in rain, fog, air and snow, their covering of rust was no thicker than a coat of paint.

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These hand-forged chains resisted rust because they were made of nearly pure iron.

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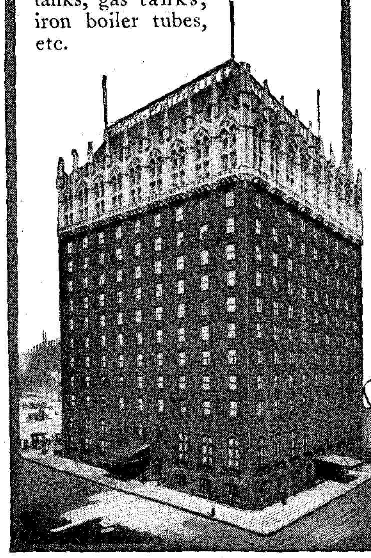
Learn, too, about Armco Iron for other uses—window frames and sashes, ventilators, skylights, cornices, metal lath, smoke stacks, heating pipes, enameling material, water tanks, gas tanks, iron boiler tubes, etc.



as no other ordinary iron can, not only because it is pure—the purest made—but because it is the most nearly perfect in respect to evenness, the absence of gases and all the other qualities that form the basis of rust resistance.

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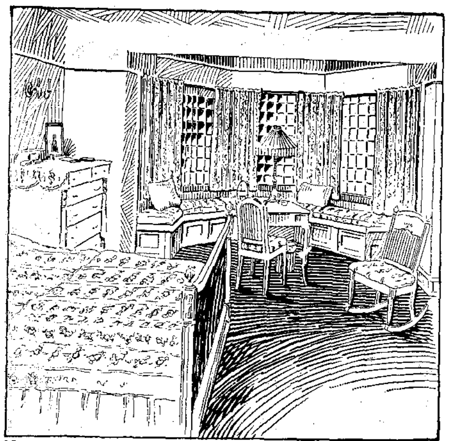

Cretonnes *and* Chintz Hangings

of the "upstair" rooms are daintier when contrasted with White Enameled Woodwork. Few homes these days but have at least one bed chamber done in

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The success of this treatment depends on the kind of wood beneath the paint.

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has proven its adaptability to white enamel, due to perfect absorbing qualities and the certainty that it will not stain the white surface from underneath. Moreover, this wood has the decided advantage of

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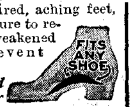

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in front of the disturber and reaching for his collar.

"But the man, taking firm hold on the arms of his seat, will not budge. No doubt he kicks and bites and otherwise conducts himself not according to the Marquis of Queensberry. The patrolman gets hurt, has his uniform badly damaged, and upsets the house besides.

"Here's a better way. You move on the disturber from behind. You speak gently in his ear to up and away from there. He looks up and defies you. As he does so you get your hand under his throat—here, like this!"

And the patrolman on whom he demonstrated rose right up out of his chair as if he had felt the sting of an up-ended tack.

"Not only a sure and swift remover," commented Mr. Longfellow, "but also with an effect that takes much of the fight out of a man. It's a great improvement on a similar ju-jutsu hold."

YOUNG HENRY FORD, INVENTOR

TAKING a watch apart is a common experience of inquisitive childhood, but the sad fate of most boys is to find, on trying to put it all together again, that enough cogs, pins, wheels, and springs are left over to start a small machine-shop. Perhaps Henry Ford holds the small boy's record for this job. He almost succeeded. Rose Wilder Lane, to whom "Henry Ford's Story" seems to have been related by some member of the immediate family, and whose version of it is appearing in many newspapers throughout the country, declares that the most memorable event of Mr. Ford's youth was this incident of the experiment on the watch, for it crystallized his boyish interest in things mechanical and led him to prosecute his investigations more persistently than ever. It occurred on a Sunday, the one day of the week that was torture to the youth. As we read:

> On this particular Sunday morning Henry was more than usually rebellious. He was not sullen about it. He merely remarked frankly that he hated their old Sunday, anyhow.
>
> Mother and father and the four children set out for church as usual. At the hitching-posts, where William Ford tied the horses before going into the church, they met their neighbors, the Bennetts. Will Bennett, a youngster about Henry's age, hailed him from the other carriage.
>
> "Hi, Hen! C'm'ere! I got something you ain't got!"
>
> Henry scrambled out over the wheel and hurried to see what it might be. It was a watch, a real watch, as large and shiny as his father's. Henry looked at it with awed admiration, and then with envy. It was Will's own watch; his grandfather had given it to him.
>
> On a strict, cross-your-heart promise to give it back, Henry was allowed to take it in his hands. Then he cheered up somewhat.
>
> "That ain't much!" he scornfully remarked. "It ain't runnin'." At the same moment a dazzling idea occurred to him. He had always wanted to see the insides of a watch.
>
> "I bet I c'n fix it for you," he declared.

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Send *for* This

THE latest Coward Catalog contains illustrations and descriptions of the famous Coward Shoe Family that will be interesting and helpful to you in selecting your next pair of Shoes.

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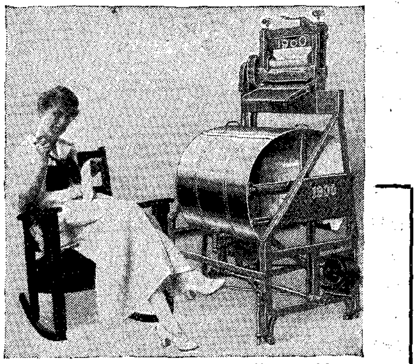

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Electric or Water Power Will Do the Work

I have built a new "1900" power washing machine. I consider this machine the most wonderful washer ever put on the market. Tub built entirely of high quality sheet copper, it is the strongest and most durable machine made. It is constructed on a brand new principle and I will guarantee that this machine will not tear clothes, break buttons or fray the edges of the most delicate fabric. It will wash everything from heavy blankets to the finest lace without damage to the goods.

This new "1900" washing machine can be connected with any electric socket instantly and is started and stopped by a "little twist of the wrist" and it will do your washing for 2 cents a week.

I also make a lighter power machine which can be run by water or electric power. On most of these machines the motor will run the wringer too. Just feed in the clothes and this power wringer will squeeze the water out so quickly and easily you will be astonished. It will save 50% time, money and labor every week. The outfit consists of washer and wringer and either electric or water motor, as you prefer, and I guarantee the perfect working of each.

I will send my machine on 30 days' free trial. You do not need to pay a penny until you are satisfied this washer will do what I say it will. Write today for illustrated catalog. Address H. L. Barker, 6246 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y., or, if you live in Canada, write to the Canadian "1900" Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

A few minutes later, when Mary Ford looked for Henry, he was nowhere to be found. Will was also missing. When, after services, they had not appeared, the parents became worried. They searched. Inquiries and explorations failed to reveal the boys.

They were in the Bennetts' farm "shop," busy with the watch. Having no screwdriver small enough, Henry made one by filing a shingle-nail. Then he set to work and took out every screw in the mechanism.

The works came out of the case to the accompaniment of an agonized protest from Will; the cogs fell apart, the springs unwound. Altogether it was a beautiful disorder, enough to delight any small boy.

"Now, look what you've went and done!" cried Will, torn between natural emotion over the disaster to his watch and admiration of Henry's daring.

"Well, you said you was goin' to put it together," he reminded that experimenter many times in the next few hours.

Dinner-time came and Will, recalling the fried chicken, dumplings, puddings, cakes of the Sunday dinner, grew more than restless, but Henry held him there by the sheer force of his enthusiasm. The afternoon wore along, and he was still investigating those fascinating gears and springs.

When at last outraged parental authority descended upon the boys, Henry's Sunday-clothes were a wreck, his hands and face were grimy, but he had correctly replaced most of the screws, and he passionately declared that if they would only leave him alone he would have the watch running in no time.

Family discipline was strict in those days. Undoubtedly, Henry was punished, but he does not recall that now. What he does remember vividly is the passion for investigating clocks and watches that followed. In a few months he had taken apart and put together every timepiece on the place, excepting only his father's watch.

"Every clock in the house shuddered when it saw me coming," he says.

From clocks to automobiles is not a tremendous leap, especially in view of the size of the automobiles. Young Ford's next experiment of note was the construction of the first Ford car. This is briefly described:

The boy had exhausted the possibilities of the farm-shop. His last work in it was the building of a small steam-engine. For this, helped partly by pictures, partly by his boyish ingenuity, he made his own patterns, his own castings, did his own machine-work.

His material was bits of old iron, pieces of wagon-tires, stray teeth from harrows—anything and everything from the scrap-pile in the shop which he could utilize in any imaginable way. When the engine was finished Henry mounted it on an improvised chassis which he had cut down from an old farm-wagon, attached it by a direct-drive to a wheel on one side, something like a locomotive connecting-rod, and capped the whole with a whistle.

When he had completed the job he looked at the result with some natural pride. Sitting at the throttle, tooting the ear-splitting whistle, he charged up and down the meadow lot at nearly ten miles an hour, frightening every cow on the place.

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Certain-teed Roofing

Every third roll of roofing used in the world is made by "The General."

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Marble Floor Finish

The best varnish for linoleums and floors. Preserves the natural color of hard and soft wood; made to resist the wear and tear which it will necessarily receive on a floor.

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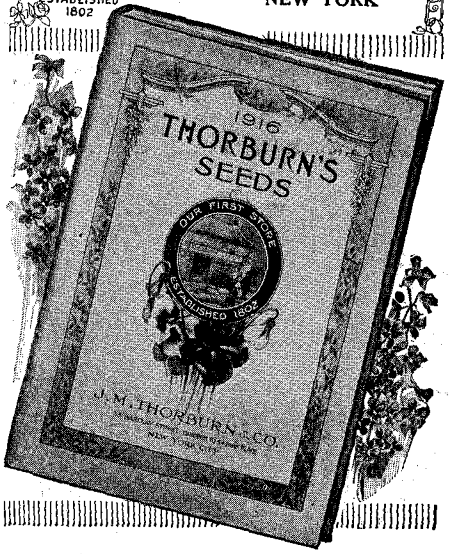

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Let us help you plan your garden this year. Whether the planting is small or large, you will profit by our experience in landscape work.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Proving Him Wrong.—"From your bumps I should say you are a very quarrelsome fellow."

"Well, you're a liar, see?—and if you say it again I'll smash yer jaw."—*Shark's Winter Annual.*

Mysterious.—"One of the mysteries of journalism," remarks a newspaper, "is why they persist in printing the chess news on the sporting page." Still another mystery of journalism is why they persist in printing the chess news.—*Puck.*

His Crime.—CAPTAIN—"What's he charged with, Casey?"

OFFICER—"I don't know the regular name fer it, captain; but I caught him a-flirtin' in the park."

CAPTAIN—"Ah, that's impersonatin' an officer."—*Judge.*

A Good Boy.—MRS. FLANNIGAN—"Sure I just got a letter from Barney, sayin' he would be let out of jail to-morrow; he got a month off for good behavior."

MRS. MURPHY—"A month off fer good behavior, is it? Faith, and that's a lad to be proud of."—*Siren.*

What Did the Curate Get?—A bishop of the Church of England had invited the clergymen of his see to a week-end party at the Episcopal residence. The guest of honor was a bishop from an adjoining diocese.

The first morning at breakfast as the visiting bishop was about to crack the shell of his egg, he suddenly stopt, and, turning to the butler who was standing at the back of the Bishop's chair, he said, all the while holding his fingers tightly to his nose:

"Oh! my man! take this egg away; the odor of it is atrocious. Take it away, please; take it away."

The butler, taking the egg in his hand and eyeing it closely, said, with great deference:

"My lord, a most regrettable mistake has been made. The stupid servant has given your lordship a curate's egg."—*Binghamton Republican-Herald.*

Quite Unnecessary.—A Chicago publisher registered at the Hotel Cecil in London recently, and was assigned to a room on next to the top floor. The following morning he rang for a bell-boy. When there was no response to the second call he lifted the telephone-receiver and waited in vain for "Are you there?" Failing to establish any communication with the office, he drest and started for the office to register indignation. The elevator wasn't running. He began to walk down. On the fourth landing he met a housemaid and asked in strong Chicago language what was the matter with the hotel.

"Well, sir, you see, sir," came the answer, "the *Zeppelins* were reported, and we were all ordered to the cellar for safety."

"————!" After which the guest said: "Well, I'm on the next to the top floor and I wasn't warned."

"No, sir," was the bland reply, "but you see, sir, you don't come under the Employers' Liability Act, sir."—*Everybody's.*

GARDEN TALKS

PREPAREDNESS AND THE GARDEN

There is no difference of opinion among garden enthusiasts when it comes to the question of *garden* preparedness. All are agreed that success depends upon getting ready in time. Here are some garden preparedness maxims:

Early Orders

By this time many of you have obtained all the attractive catalogs, studied the variety of offerings, and made out your seed and nursery lists. But we know many have delayed. Now is the time to act! Orders should be sent immediately. The early orders secure the cream of the service—if for seeds, unusually careful attention; if for nursery stock, reservations of the choicest trees or shrubs, to be delivered when you are ready to plant.

The Best Tools

Much of the efficiency, much of the pleasure of your garden work, depends upon good tools. The cheapest tools are almost always the most expensive. The more money you spend, the better value you obtain. Get those tools which are made by makers of national reputation. Make out your necessary inventory and be sure all the articles needed are on hand early.

Soil Foods

Place your orders now for fertilizers and top dressings. Freight blockades make shipments unusually slow this year, and you will be disappointed if you do not get your order in at once.

Visit the Shows

Every garden enthusiast should visit, if possible, the big flower shows that will be held in New York and in Philadelphia this spring. The International Flower Show, held under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of New York and the New York Florists' Club, will be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York, April 5th to 12th, inclusive. This promises to be the greatest show that this country, if not the whole world, has ever seen. Not only will American florists exhibit many new creations, but displays of remarkable interest by amateurs will be features. There will be exhibits from Australia, South America and South Africa.

Another big show will be that to be held in Philadelphia, March 25th to April 2nd. "A special new feature of this show will be rock garden exhibits," says Mr. John Young, who has charge of the exhibition. The delightful varieties of plants adapted to rock gardening may be seen here. Many new Chinese lilies and other Chinese plants will be exhibited. Acacias from Australia will be seen in their best flowering condition. South Africa will contribute several varieties of amaryllis of gorgeous bloom. Rose gardens will occupy 500 square feet of space.

Aside from the delight of viewing the exquisite exhibits at these shows, amateur gardeners will be able to pick up many useful suggestions.

GARDEN DEPARTMENT

The Literary Digest

Naturally Inferred.—SUITOR—"What makes you think, sir, that I will not be able to support your daughter?"

HER FATHER—"The difficulty I've had in doing it myself."—*Boston Transcript.*

Inside Information.—TOMMY—"Mama, have gooseberries got legs?"

MOM—"Of course not, Tommy."

TOMMY—"Then I've swallered a caterpillar."—*University of Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Too Often "Down."—"Do you go in for aviation?" he asked the beauty of the high-class girls' school.

"No; not for aviation. One goes in for sea-bathing, but for aviation one goes up."—*Tit-Bits.*

Sinister.—MRS. OWENS—"I wonder if the doctor's wife meant anything personal just now."

OWENS—"What did she say?"

MRS. OWENS—"She said we might at least pay them a visit."—*Boston Transcript.*

Kind - Hearted.—HE (brutally) — "Women have no sense of humor, anyhow."

SHE (pointedly)—"Oh, yes, they have. The reason they don't laugh at the funny things they see is because they don't want to hurt the poor things' feelings."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Exclusive.—A professor in an educational institution of the city was examining some students in hygienic science.

"The great city agglomerations vitiate the atmosphere," he said. "Morbiferous germs, escaping from inhabited interiors, contaminate the air round about. In the country, however, the atmosphere remains pure. Why is that, Jones?"

"Because," said Jones, "the people in the country never open their windows."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Fresh Outrage.—"OTTAWA, Feb. 7.—Parliament to-day sat, and, in the clatter of hammers and the screech of saws, workmen all day long labored in the task of transforming the dignified halls of the Victoria Museum into long rows for members, Senators, and House officials. . . . .

"Work has not yet been completed upon the new senate chamber, and, whether by accident or design, the placard which stood above the door still remains in the chamber. It reads: 'Hall of vertebrate fossils (temporary exhibit).'"—*From the Manitoba Free Press.*

Presidential Japery.—In lieu of a speech at Lawrence the President joked with the crowd of two thousand at the station. The morning was cold and the escape from a steam-pipe at the rear of the train sometimes obscured Mr. Wilson.

"I see you people out in this country aren't very warm about anything," was his opening jest. Then:

"I hesitate to say anything about preparedness, as this steam may befog my remarks." And finally, to students with toques pulled down over their ears:

"I perceive that you believe in preparedness, to some extent at least."

As a rough-and-ready wit Mr. Wilson is believed to be an exceptionally able President of the United States.—*Kansas City Star.*

Two minutes saves each tree
Tree Tanglefoot saved the tree on left

Use Tree Tanglefoot

on Shade and Orchard Trees against Gypsy, Brown-tail and Tussock Caterpillars, Canker Worms, Climbing Cut Worms and Ants. It is equally effective against any crawling insects.

Band Trees About Two Weeks Before Insects Appear to Get Best Results

Easily applied with wooden paddle. One pound makes about 10 lineal feet of band. One application stays sticky 3 months and longer—outlasting 10 to 20 times any other substance. Remains effective rain or shine. Won't soften—won't run or melt, yet always elastic, expanding with growth of tree. No mixing, simply open can and use. Will not injure trees.

For Tree Surgery

Tree Tanglefoot is superior to anything on the market—it is the best application after pruning or trimming. It will water-proof the crotch of a tree or a cavity or wound in a tree, when nothing else will do it.

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Here's a chance to get a garden full of high class bulbs at a very low figure. Compare the prices with the others.

100 for $2 10 each of the 10 Gladioli varieties below, for $2. Not mixed all together, but *each variety packed by itself.* Also sold separately by the 100 or 1,000.

	100	1,000
AMERICA, finest pink, large flowers	$1.50	$12.00
AUGUSTA, white slashed with carmine . . .	1.75	14.00
BARON HULOT, beautiful rich blue	2.00	18.00
BRENCHLEYENSIS, brilliant, vermillion, scarlet	1.50	12.00
HALLEY, bright salmon pink	2.00	18.00
MRS. FRANCIS KING, flamingo, scarlet, large	2.00	18.00
PINK BEAUTY, peach blow pink, early . . .	1.50	12.00
PRINCEPS, rich crimson, scarlet, large, brilliant	2.00	18.00
ANNINE WIGMAN, beautiful soft yellow . .	2.00	18.00
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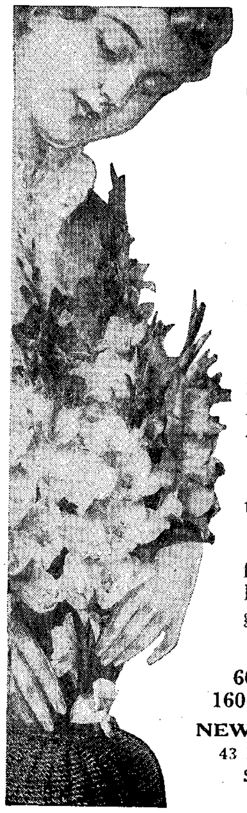

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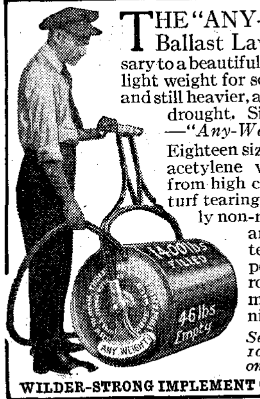

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A Part Missing.—The next Ford peace-expedition ought to have a muffler.—*Chicago Post.*

Suitable. — "I want to sweep the cobwebs from my brain."

"Why not use a vacuum cleaner?"—*Baltimore American.*

Politic.—TOMMY (dictating letter to be sent to his wife)—"The nurses here are a very plain lot—"

NURSE—"Oh, come! I say! That's not very polite to us."

TOMMY—"Never mind, Nurse, put it down. It'll please her!"—*Punch.*

Dangerous.—"Here, here, gents!" admonished the landlord of the Petunia tavern, addressing the prominent citizens assembled around the stove. "You'll have to cut that out! I don't mind a little war-talk occasionally, but I draw the line at peace-discussions—they break up the furniture so."—*Judge.*

War-Spirit Explained.—"Look here, my friend, what on earth are you waiting for? You've been standing here for an hour in the pouring rain."

"I'm waiting for a car."

"But at least five have just gone by."

"Yes, but not the one with the pretty conductor!"—*Ulk* (Berlin).

The Laugh on Him.—Mr. Jones had recently become the father of twins. The minister stopt him in the street to congratulate him.

"Well, Jones," he said, "I hear that the Lord has smiled on you."

"Smiled on me?" repeated Jones. "He laughed out loud."—*Tit-Bits.*

Just as Good.—"How is your boy Josh getting along with his books?"

"First rate," replied Farmer Corntossel. "He's learned a whole lot."

"Knows more than you do, I bet."

"I won't say that. But he kin tell me a lot of the things I already know in language I can't understand."—*Washington Star.*

A Plaint.—Do you remember, at the old, one-ring circus, the acrobat who used to balance himself on a tight rope over our heads and remove his garments, one by one? He wore a dozen different costumes and peeled them off leisurely until he appeared in pink tights with green spangled trunks. Then he climbed down, and the elephants came in.

I wonder when Woodrow Wilson will get through peeling?—*D. H. S. in the New York Sun.*

Cranky Kansas.—Any one desiring the sweet boon of personal liberty that comes with the royal American privilege of coming home drunk, driving the family to the neighbors in their nighties, of putting the children to work, of paying his female help what he can squeeze them down to, of starting a wildcat bank, of selling unlisted stocks, of deserting his wife without committing a felony, or of betting on a horse-race or an election—should avoid Kansas. She is queer that way. She won't stand it! It's her New-England conscience, and it's ingrown.—*William Allen White, in The American Magazine.*

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Then the Ice Formed.—SHE (tenderly)—"When did you first know you loved me?"

HE—"When I began to get mad when people said you were brainless and unattractive."—*Siren.*

Might End It.—"Do you think that women ought to govern?"

"Oh, yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "But I don't know whether it would always be wise to call public attention to the fact that they are doing so."—*Washington Star.*

Likely to Lose.—NERVOUS COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (as taxi just misses an island)—"Do drive carefully, please. I'm not accustomed to taxis."

DRIVER—"That's funny! I ain't used to 'em, neither. As a matter o' fact I've only taken this on for a bet."—*Punch.*

The Difference.—"The old-fashioned boy used to respect every word his father said."

"Yes," replied the rather cynical youth; "but you must remember that the old-fashioned boy had one of those old-fashioned fathers."—*Washington Star.*

Editorial Confession.—"Better interview this Lady Eglantine," suggested the managing editor of the New York *Daily Squash.*

"Why, she's a hen. A hen can't do anything but cackle."

"Well, we've printed worse interviews. Go ahead."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

EXTRAORDINARY GAINS IN RAILROAD-EARNINGS

NOT only did the Pennsylvania Railroad make an extraordinary gain in its earnings for December, but many other roads throughout the country. Indeed, the last four months of the year 1915 witnessed a growth in earnings never before seen in this country in four months. January, so far as heard from, has continued these phenomenal showings. Twenty-one of the largest systems showed for December gross operating revenues 27 per cent. higher than in the previous December, while their net earnings showed an increase of 76 per cent. These figures were for a list of roads which did not include the Vanderbilt lines and the Erie, inasmuch as their reports had not been received when the compilation was made by *The Wall Street Journal.* The following is that paper's table showing increases in both gross and net for twenty-one systems in December:

	Gross	*Increase*	*Net*	*Increase*
Penn........	$33,954,507	$7,955,238	$7,919,621	$5,142,158
South. Pac....	12,758,223	2,761,028	3,758,558	1,270,219
Can. Pac.....	12,705,673	5,261,711	5,702,321	3,502,798
Atch.........	11,403,187	1,701,552	4,031,400	1,115,563
St. Paul......	9,212,150	1,929,906	3,185,369	1,358,884
B. & O.......	9,164,762	2,490,687	2,626,426	804,855
Un. Pac......	9,910,708	1,869,007	3,474,057	1,025,434
Chic. & N. W.	7,277,491	753,406	2,391,771	1,605,213
North. Pac...	6,708,453	2,028,661	3,427,144	1,715,553
South. Ry....	6,198,970	914,722	2,108,539	850,535
Ill. Cent.....	6,076,823	821,352	1,482,749	306,404
N. Haven....	6,057,553	1,042,482	1,463,078	399,811
Reading......	5,057,850	1,312,413	2,030,678	978,698
Boston & Me.	4,260,093	671,068	917,548	389,073
Lackawanna..	4,222,197	659,789	1,506,792	265,576
Ches. & O....	4,003,601	1,067,359	1,402,625	570,774
Jersey Cent...	3,904,957	71,825	1,226,782	* 168,112
Le. Valley....	3,804,326	593,452	832,507	343,750
Atl. C. Line..	3,392,451	318,599	1,343,455	345,994
Wabash......	2,900,460	614,068	883,932	609,635
Seaboard.....	2,278,180	399,949	761,122	252,491
Total...	$164,202,543	$35,238,274	$52,476,474	$22,685,316

*Decrease.

Since the above table was compiled, practically complete reports of earnings for all roads came in. *Bradstreet's,* in comments on them, noted that the results for the final month in 1915, compared with those for December, 1914, showed gross receipts aggregating $286,148,788, as against $223,358,512 in December of 1914, the ratio of increase being 28.1 per cent. At the same time, net earnings in the last month of 1915 aggregated $99,513,498, in comparison with $56,657,780 for the like month of the previous year. In this respect the gain was of remarkable proportions, *viz.,* 75.6 per cent.

The results achieved during the concluding quarter of 1915 "were especially noteworthy, typifying as they did the exceptionally smart uplift in trade and industry, first manifested in the form of war-orders and subsequently in domestic developments." For example, gross earnings in October expanded 14.7 per cent., while in November the increase was 28 per cent., and in December the increment was 28.1 per cent. Accompanying this showing were gains in net earnings of 36.3 per cent., 77.6 per cent., and 75.6 per cent. for the respective months of October, November, and December. Note, however, was made by *Bradstreet's* of the fact that in the year 1914, during the months immediately following the war, decreases prevailed, that for October being 10.6 per cent., while for November the loss was 14.5 per cent., and for December it was 12.6 per cent. At the same time railway net earnings in the latter part of 1915 "more than made up the losses of the previous year." The last quarter of 1915 "yielded the roads an actual gain of $120,177,376 over the corresponding time in 1914." In fact, the results for the calendar year show that "gross receipts aggregated $3,053,664,661, which sum represents a rise of 4.6 per cent. over 1914, and net revenue for 1915 amounted to $955,664,313, or 25.5 per cent. over 1914." Throughout most of 1915, monthly increases in net earnings were the rule. It was only toward the end of the year that the item of operating-expenses expanded, the early part of 1915 having been one of enforced economy. *Bradstreet's* presents a series of interesting tables on this subject.

"This table shows the results for December of 1915 and 1914:

	December, 1915	*December, 1914*	*Inc. per Cent.*
Gross earnings.........	$286,148,788	$223,358,512	28.1
Operating-expenses....	186,635,290	166,700,732	11.9
Net earnings.......	$99,513,498	$56,657,780	75.6

"Gross earnings for December, arranged in group form, reveal the following showing:

	December, 1915	*December, 1914*	*Inc. per Cent.*
Northwestern.........	$51,587,820	$40,635,353	26.9
Central western.......	23,980,005	18,436,431	30.1
Trunk lines...........	74,020,815	56,419,309	31.2
Coal roads...........	12,765,300	10,712,647	19.1
Eastern..............	14,507,886	11,953,259	21.3
Southern.............	34,166,692	27,266,275	25.3
Southwestern.........	33,425,331	28,318,244	18.0
Pacific..............	41,694,939	29,616,994	40.7
Total..............	$286,148,788	$223,358,512	28.1

"Every group exhibits an increase, the heaviest being one of 40.7 per cent. in the Pacific roads, and the lightest 18 per cent. in the southwestern lines.

"The following gives a comprehensive view of net earnings for December:

	December, 1915;	*December, 1914*	*Inc. per Cent.*
Northwestern.........	$20,637,093	$12,297,329	67.8
Central western.......	7,674,025	3,525,193	117.7
Trunk lines...........	21,796,276	10,155,041	114.6
Coal roads...........	4,471,744	3,195,061	40.0
Eastern..............	3,923,573	2,496,237	57.1
Southern.............	12,315,650	7,506,470	64.1
Southwestern.........	11,896,575	8,231,921	44.4
Pacific..............	16,798,562	9,250,528	81.5
Total............	$99,513,498	$56,657,780	75.6

"Gains in each instance are conspicuous, the heaviest being 117.7 for the central-western roads, these being followed by the trunk lines, which reflect a rise of 114.6 per cent. The Pacific group discloses an advance of 81.5 per cent., while the northwestern lines reveal one of 67.8 per cent., and the southern group exhibits a gain of 64.1 per cent. The eastern roads report a growth of 57.1 per cent., the southwestern one of 44.4 per cent. and the hard-coal roads one of 40 per cent.

"The following table shows the trend of railway-earnings over a period:

	Per Cent. Gross, 1915	*Increase Net, 1915*	*Per Cent. Gross, 1914*	*Decrease Net, 1914*	*Per Cent. Gross, 1913*	*Increase Net, 1913*
January....	*7.7	*2.5	7.3	20.2	18.9	45.3
February...	*.9	35.4	10.4	35.3	7.0	4.8
March.....	*6.6	1.2	.7	†3.1	5.6	*5.4
April.......	*2.8	10.4	3.7	†.6	10.5	3.3
May.......	*1.1	23.9	9.9	17.2	12.8	9.4
June.......	*1.2	15.0	5.2	5.8	7.0	*1.6
July.......	*.07	10.8	4.1	.5	4.7	*5.4
August.....	1.4	10.7	4.5	†1.0	.9	*11.4
September..	5.4	19.5	5.0	†.5	3.1	*4.6
October....	14.7	36.3	11.0	10.6	.07	*10.8
November..	28 0	77.6	13.4	14.5	*2.6	*16.1
December...	28.1	75 6	11.8	12.6	*4.3	*15.7

* Decrease. † Increase.

"The table below, which shows the ratios of change in the net earnings of the groups for December of the past five years, will repay study:

	1915 *Inc.*	*1914* *Dec.*	*1913* *Dec.*	*1912* *Inc.*	*1911* *Inc.*
Northwestern	67.8	8.0	14.5	27.1	7.7
Central western	117.7	11.1	29.1	22.6	*21.3
Trunk lines	114 6	13.8	21.7	7.9	28.5
Coal roads	40.0	8.2	27.6	3.1	5.0
Eastern	57.1	5.7	2.5	*21 4	38.8
Southern	64.1	25.0	†4.4	*2.4	*1 7
Southwestern	44.4	†7.0	23.1	18.3	*1.0
Pacific	81.5	22.0	11.9	13.1	*.9

* Loss. † Gain.

"This table sets forth gross earnings for each of the twelve months of 1915 and 1914:

	1915	*1914*	*Dec. per Cent.*
January	$211,778,455	$229,606,176	7.7
February	203,230,789	205,244.412	.9
March	235,434,223	252,277,900	6 6
April	225,914,208	232,646,111	2.8
May	241,872,184	244,613,231	1.1
June	247,019,933	250,101,671	1.2
July	257,314,604	257,498,324	.07
August	273,839,630	269,842,720	*1.4
September	278,360,949	263,976,155	*5.4
October	293,905,800	256,237,630	*14.7
November	298,845,098	233,378,704	*28.0
December	286,148,788	223,358,512	*28.1
Twelve months	$3,053,664,661	$2,918,781,546	*4.6

* Increase.

"Net earnings for the twelve months of the calendar year are given hereunder:

	1915	*1914*	*Inc. per Cent.*
January	$45,083,978	$46,238,609	*2.5
February	46,735,113	34,516,632	35.4
March	64,196,155	63,390,811	1.2
April	60,965,046	55,188,625	10.4
May	67,049,099	54,096,036	23.9
June	77,148,038	67,080,468	15.0
July	81,402,195	73,412,309	10.8
August	92,560,314	83,569,563	10.7
September	101,642,085	85,089,185	19.5
October	109,049,517	79,955,758	36.3
November	110,319,275	62,091,374	77.6
December	99,513,498	56,657,780	75.6
Twelve months	$955,664,313	$761,287,150	25.5

* Decrease.

This fine showing should be considered, not only with reference to the preceding year, but with reference to more prosperous earlier years. As *The Wall Street Journal* points out, railroad-earnings are showing phenomenal increases in both gross and net, by comparison with a year ago, but "only moderate gains over the figures of earlier years." In studying these returns, "sight should not be lost of the effects of the outbreak of war, in August, 1914, nor of the domestic business-depression which preceded it." But setting year-to-year fluctuations aside, it is the opinion of that paper that "an upswing of greater or less extent has set in in the profits of railroad enterprise, and that the record will shortly show some contrast with the old picture of expanding capital and shrinking ratio of return thereon." For a six-months' period gross earnings per mile showed an increase in 1915 of 11 per cent. over 1914, but of only 10.4 per cent. over 1913, and for a four-years' period an increase of a little more than 10 per cent., or about 2.5 per cent. a year on a rough average. This showing confirms the view that "the great access of traffic the past six months has little more than made good the ground previously lost." Net earnings make a better exhibit. In this item the six months of 1915 were 32 per cent. ahead of 1914, tho only 10 per cent. ahead of 1912, the best previous corresponding period. Allowing for seasonal variations, net operating income is now something like $100,000,000 a year above the 1912 basis. In general, it could be said that "for the first time in five years the rate of expansion in net revenues has overtaken the rate of expansion in capital investment."

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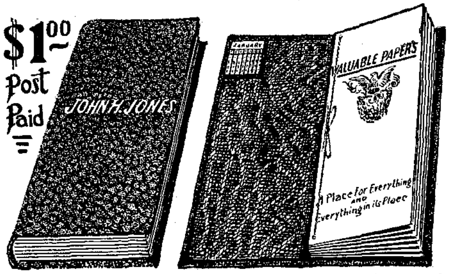
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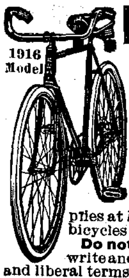

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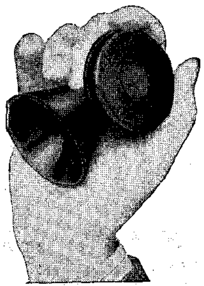

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WHY MONEY-RATES ARE SO LOW

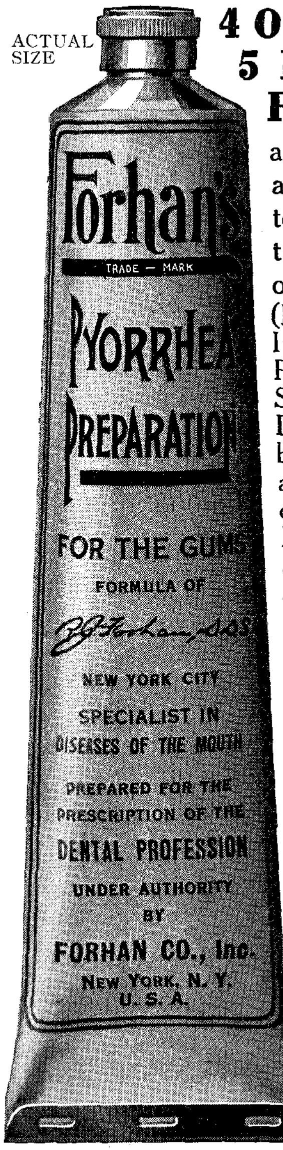
Remarking that the outstanding feature of the present money market is "extraordinary and long-continued ease," rates having for a year been "below even the minimum of the previous ten years" with no indication of any important change, a writer in *The Financial World* adds that "what makes this condition all the more extraordinary is that both investment markets and general business are now relatively active, so that "bank-loans in the United States—including all kinds of banking institutions—have increased not less than $2,000,000,000 within a year." That so much more money can be loaned without any effect on the rate of interest leads him to seek the reason, which he finds to be "the rapid accumulation of capital in this country." Very few have any adequate appreciation of "the tremendous wealth-producing capacities of the modern industrial organization," but it is possible by the aid of census figures to form a rough estimate of the yearly growth. Census estimates of the total wealth have been as follows:

1880	$43,642,000,000
1890	65,037,000,000
1900	88,517,000,000
1904	107,104,000,000
1912	187,739,000,000

In these figures is seen not only "a tremendous aggregate increase, but a great increase in the rapidity of growth." Twenty years ago the annual increase in our wealth was about $2,300,000,000, but it is now not far from $20,000,000,000 yearly. The writer says further:

> "In times of general confidence, most of this annual surplus is put to other uses—into more and better clothing, houses, furniture, books, pictures, automobiles, theater-tickets, and everything that goes to make up better living. But when some sudden shock, such as the outbreak of the war, instils into people's minds a spirit of caution, these expenditures are cut down.
>
> "It is true that such a shock also checks production for a time; but this is only temporary, while for a considerable time afterward people continue to save more and spend less. The result is that a much larger part of the above-mentioned $20,000,000,000 of annual new wealth finds its way into the banks and piles up in the form of liquid capital than was the case before the shock was administered.
>
> "This is the primary and fundamental cause of low money-rates. But the process does not stop there—for every economic effect becomes a cause for some further effect. The next effect is upon investment markets. The money which the people, in their new caution, have poured into the banks, must find employment, and it soon begins to trickle into bonds and stocks in a constantly increasing stream. When the commercial paper-rate, for example, is only 3 per cent., while good bonds and stocks can be bought to return 5 or 6 per cent., money will flow into bonds and stocks unless restrained by fear—and the feeling of fear gradually passes away.
>
> "This, then, is not only the primary cause of the present low money-rates, but it is also the story of investment markets since the fall of 1914. Foreign liquidation in our markets and the recurring fear that this country might in some way be dragged into the war have operated to check the flow of accumulating capital into securities, but not to prevent it—they have caused extended reactions, but have not reversed the tendency. And the steady force of low money-rates is still in the direction of higher prices, for there are many stocks and bonds which still return a relatively high yield on the money invested in them."

ACTUAL SIZE



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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

February 17.—Heavy French bombardments are reported in the Steenstraete and Boesinghe region, in Belgium, and also along the Aisne and north of Soissons. On the Lille road, in Artois, the French occupy a German mine-crater.

February 18.—Germany reports that British attempts to regain lost ground south of Ypres are completely frustrated. In upper Alsace a determined German attack is made north of Largitzen. South of Frise a contemplated German attack is averted by a combined French and British curtain of fire.

February 19.—Berlin mentions another British attack south of Ypres, which is said to be without result. The only other event of importance is a futile German attack in the Artois. Large bodies of German troops are reported to be moving about behind the lines in south and central Belgium.

February 20.—A German attempt to cross the Yser Canal near Steenstraete is at first successful, gaining some 385 yards of Allied trenches, but French reports declare the Germans are immediately driven out.

February 21.—Paris reports "perhaps the day of the greatest aerial activity yet seen." A *Zeppelin* is brought down in flames, a *Fokker* shot down, and three other German aeroplanes brought down. The principal engagement is over Revigny. A French air-squadron bombards the German aviation-field at Habsheim and other localities near Mülhausen, Alsace. A German munitions-factory is also bombarded by another squadron. German aeroplanes drop bombs on Lunéville, Dombaele, and Nancy, and another group attacks Furnes, Poperinghe, and Amiens. Other lesser engagements are also reported.

February 22.—The Germans make two considerable gains—in the forest of Givenchy, in the Artois region, where 875 meters of front-line trench are gained, with considerable communicating-trench, and at Brabant-sur-Meuse, where some advance-trenches are taken.

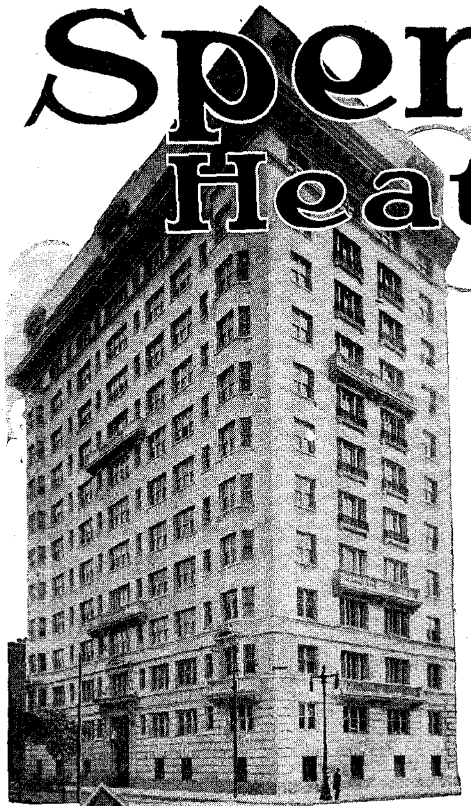
February 23.—At Verdun the German Army under the command of the Crown Prince is declared to be in possession of six and a quarter miles of French trenches to a depth of a mile and seven-eighths, as the result of a strong assault, and to have taken over 3,000 French prisoners.

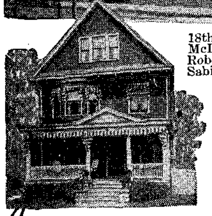
TURKISH CAMPAIGNS

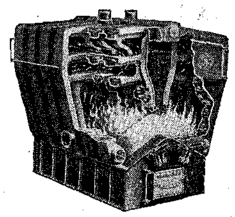
February 16.—The Russians report themselves in possession of the fortress of Erzerum and are storming forts to the north. The city of Erzerum is on fire in many places.

February 17.—Further reports from Erzerum declare that the Turks left their entire heavy artillery behind, amounting to over 200 big guns. Undeterred by a severe snowstorm, says Petrograd, Grand Duke Nicholas's troops continue in their onrush. Russian war-ships are bombarding the coast-line west of Trebizond, the next Russian objective.

February 18.—Large Russian forces are said by London to be debarking at Vitseszu, 15 miles east of Trebizond, under the cover of Russian war-ships, with the idea of cutting off the force that







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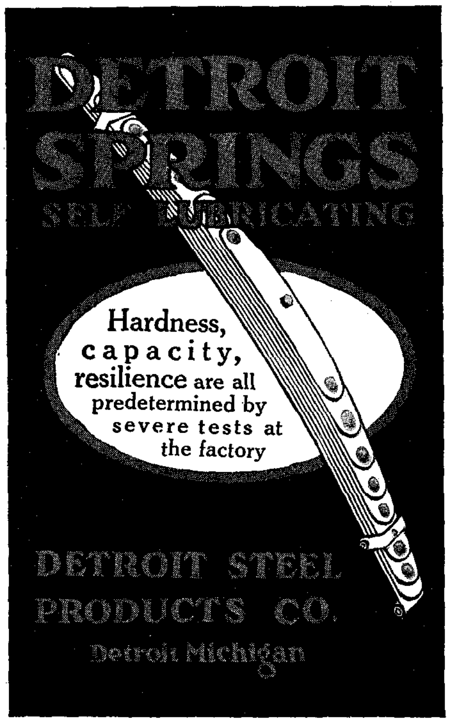
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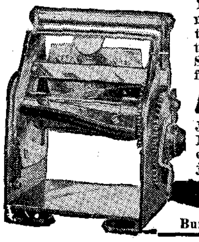

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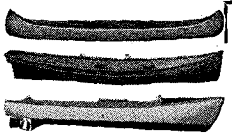

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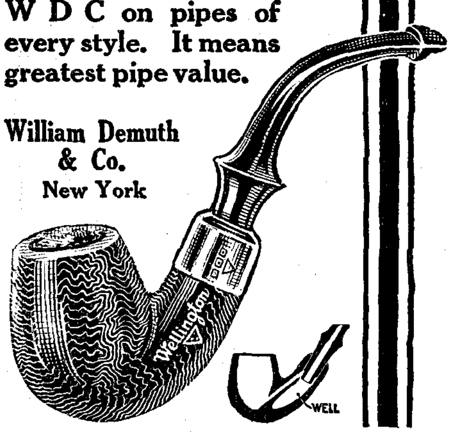

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succeeded in fleeing from Erzerum westward. In the Lake Van region, Petrograd reports, other Russian forces capture the important city of Mush, and take Aklat as well.

February 19.—In the Armenian campaign the Russians seize Widje, east of Trebizond, and advance westward.

February 20.—The southern arm of the Russian forces in Armenia threatens Bitlis, 110 miles south of Erzerum. The evacuation of Bitlis is rumored.

GENERAL

February 15.—Save for an isolated position at "Mora Hill," 135 miles northeast of Garua, the whole province of Kamerun, Northwest Africa, is reported cleared of German resistance and the borders covered by French and British troops.

Swedish mail reprisals against England continue, and it is reported that 58,000 parcels of British destination are detained at Göttenborg.

February 16.—Germany reports the revolt of a whole Hindu regiment against the English in Egypt, and that Mohammedan troops guarding the Suez Canal have been transferred to forestall disaffection in case of a Turkish attack.

Italy reports success of a minor nature in the Sugana Valley and east of Vermigliano, on the Carso Plateau. In the Lamarita, Tagliamento, and Sugana valleys Austrian bombardments continue, but are without serious effect.

February 17.—On the Dvina, between Jacobstadt and Dvinsk, the Germans are bombarding three Russian stations, but on making an attack on Garbounovka, near Dvinsk, are repulsed, says Petrograd.

Austro-Hungarians, reenforced by Albanians, occupy Kavaya, Albania.

February 18.—Vienna reports the capture of Bazar Shijak, nine miles east of Durazzo, and the approach to the hostile lines southeast of Durazzo. Berat and Liushnia Pekinye are also taken, with the help of the Albanians. A skirmish between Greek and Bulgarian patrols in the Lake Doiran region is reported.

Paris reports that an attempt of German instigation to overthrow the Government of Madagascar and massacre the white colonists is discovered in time and foiled by the authorities.

Paris declares that Germany is making new peace-proposals to the Allies, evidencing its willingness to reestablish generally the status before the war, ceding part of Lorraine to France and guaranteeing autonomy for Alsace.

February 20.—Copenhagen declares that a group of over 500 prominent Germans, including heads of business houses, shipowners, and Senators, petition the German Government for peace within three months.

A German seaplane raid on eastern and southeastern coastal towns in England cause slight casualties and damage, chiefly to private property.

Renewed activity is marked at Kiel and Helgoland in preparing the German fleet for action. A call for 70,000 naval reservists has been sent out, and London declares that an agreement has been reached for cooperation between the German and Austrian fleets.

Berlin reports that in Egypt the Senussi rebels have taken three inland Egyptian towns, Siva, Soltum, and Said Berad, and are approaching the Nile. The British commander in the Sudan is said to appeal without success to the natives for support.

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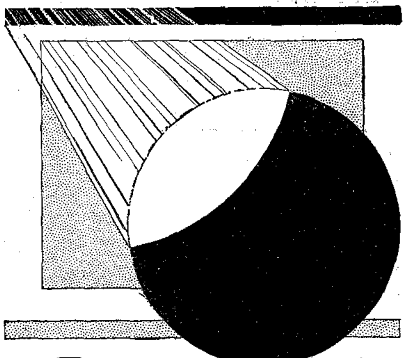

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THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

February 21.—An Austrian attempt to raid Milan by air is frustrated by Italian airmen and antiaircraft guns.

Great Britain calls to the colors all recruits of class one, bachelors who attained the age of eighteen by August 15 last.

February 22.—The Russian Duma opens, with the Czar in attendance.

The British steamer *Westburn*, another prize of the German raider known as the *Möwe*, arrives under the German flag at the Spanish port of Santa Cruz de Teneriffe. Details are learned of the capture by the *Möwe* of four other British ships subsequent to those previously reported captured.

February 23.—Sweden and Great Britain come to an understanding on the subject of imports, whereby the breach caused by mail seizures is modified.

German official expectations as to the size of the next budget place it at $1,375,000,000.

British Secretary for the Colonies Bonar Law announces that 730,000 square miles of German territory are now occupied by the Allies in Africa.

MEXICO

February 20.—Villa defeats a band of Carranzistas southwest of Chihuahua. A large force has been sent out against Villa from the Chihuahua garrison.

February 21.—Mexican Minister of War Pesquira declares that about 40,000 armed Oaxacan Indians, who had risen against the administration, have offered to surrender. Carranza and his Minister engage to cover the different States of the Republic, making speeches in behalf of the Carranza Administration.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

February 17.—Secretary Lansing gives out a statement of the Mexican situation, including statistics of the deaths of 112 Americans in the years 1913, 1914, 1915 of the Wilson Administration. Of these 76 occurred in Mexican territory, and 36 in American territory through border troubles. In the same length of time preceding the Wilson Administration, a considerably less turbulent period, 47 American lives were lost in Mexican territory.

February 18.—By a vote of 55 to 18 the Senate ratifies the treaty with Nicaragua under which this country acquires a strip of property in Nicaragua known as the "Canal Route" and the right to establish a naval base on the Gulf of Fonseca, for the sum of $3,000,000.

The United States Government dispatches its first actual protest to Turkey against the continuation of Armenian atrocities, speaking for the punishment of past offenders, and threatening "action of a more drastic character" in the event of future offenses.

February 19.—Major-General Scott, acting Secretary of War, orders a sweeping investigation of the administration of the army aviation service, following charges preferred by Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, who characterized it as "contemptibly inefficient."

Secretary Daniels submits to the House estimates for an emergency naval appropriation of $2,757,200, of which $995,000 is to be devoted to antiaircraft guns.

February 21.—In a conference with Senators Kern and Stone and Representative

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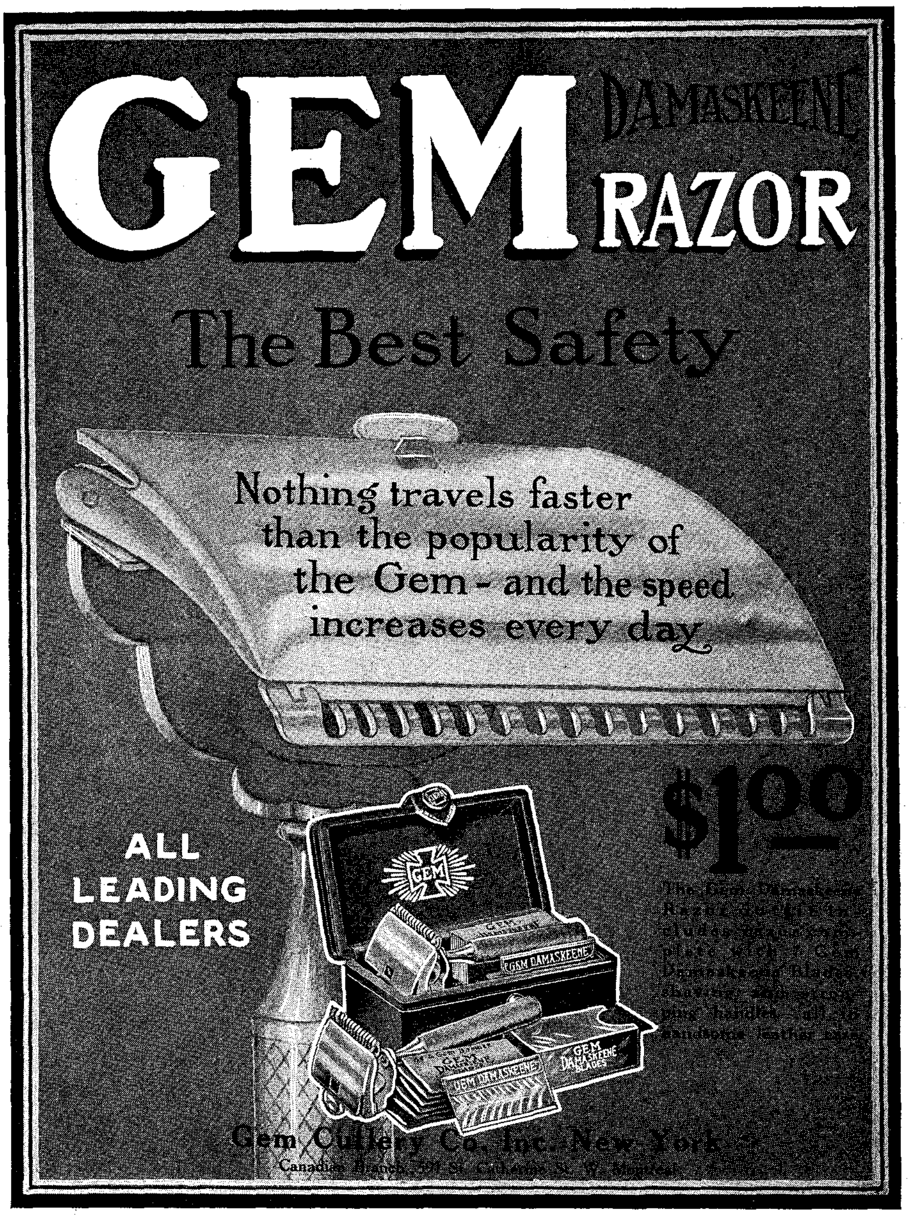

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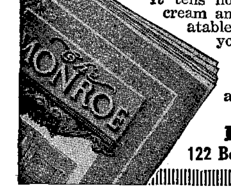

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Flood the President states his determination to prolong negotiations with Germany no longer if the coming communication from Berlin should fail to meet the views of the United States.

Ambassador Page is instructed to make a second demand upon England for an explanation of the seizure of American mails, and also to insist upon an answer to this Government's protest against the "trading with the enemy act."

February 22.—The President emphatically rejects proposals made by members of his party in Congress which would relieve him of the necessity of forcing an issue with Germany over the new submarine declaration.

GENERAL.

February 19.—I. T. T. Lincoln, escaped German spy, is caught by the Federal police in New York City.

February 21.—Representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and of the coal-mine operators meet in New York in an attempt to avert a great coal strike after March 31, when the existing agreement between them will expire.

February 22.—Nine are killed and over 75 injured in a wreck near Bridgeport, Conn., on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, when a local train crashes into the rear of a halted express.

Harry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, arrives in New York from Europe.

Proof.—"My books are to me like old friends."

"Yes, I notice you rarely cut them."—*Baltimore American.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. R. I.," Overbrook, Kan.—"Kindly furnish the correct punctuation of the following sentence: 'That that is is that that is not is not is not that so.'"

"That that is, is; that that is not, is not. Is not that so?"

"E. I.," Luverne, Minn.—"Please explain the construction of *where* in the sentence, 'In the tropics *where* the heat is intense little meat is eaten.' Also, the construction of *when* in this sentence, 'A guest is unwelcome *when* he stops too long.'"

Where is used as an adverb to introduce the adverbial clause, *where the heat is intense,* which modifies the verb *is eaten.* *When* is an adverb and introduces the adverbial clause, *when he stays too long,* which modifies the verb *is.*

"F. T.," Salt Lake City, Utah.—"For how long a period does the copyright law protect an author or publisher?"

The Copyright Act of England (1911) extends the right for the life of the author and for a period of fifty years after his death. . . . The Copyright Act of the United States passed July 1, 1909, makes the term of copyright twenty-eight years with the right of renewal for twenty-eight years on application within one year prior to the expiration of the existing term, with a corresponding renewal right covering copyrights granted under previous statutes.

"J. C. W.," Lynchburg, Va.—"Is it correct to say, 'In *regular* sequence,' or 'In *proper* sequence'; or is it preferable to simply say, 'In sequence'?"

Inasmuch as *sequence* has been qualified as "faire" (Shakespeare, 1593); "neare" (Bacon,

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1605); "invariable" (Grove, 1843); "proper" (Herbert Spencer, 1862), and "regular" (Macdonald, 1866) the expressions are accepted as good English.

"D. V. D.," Concord, Neb.—"(1) Is a child an offspring before birth, or only after it is delivered? (2) Presuming that it is not an offspring till after birth, would not the following be erroneous: 'Murdering their unborn offspring'?"

(1) It is a fetus before birth, and a child after it. (2) To the LEXICOGRAPHER "unborn offspring" is a contradiction in terms, for "offspring" is that which springs from, or is the progeny of, any person, animal, or plant, and can not be correctly spoken of as unborn. Substitute "child" for "offspring."

"C. E.," Findlay, Ohio.—"Kindly give the meaning of the word *decoding* as used in the following sentence: 'I am *decoding* a dispatch.'"

The word *decoding* is the present participle of the verb *decode*, which means to decipher a code. The verb and its inflections are of recent origin, dating possibly from the last quarter of the nineteenth century, prior to which time the word *deciphering* was used.

"R. W. B.," Hopewell, N. Y.—"What is 'M.M.E.' an abbreviation of?"

The abbreviation "M.M.E." stands for "Master of Mechanical Engineering."

"L. E. B.," Ellenton, S. C.—"Please tell me the name of the capital of Albania."

The capital of Albania is *Durazzo.*

"T. F. G.," Fayetteville, Tenn.—"Please give the current meaning of the term *Militarism*, as applied to the present war, and as opposed to the idea of *Commercialism*."

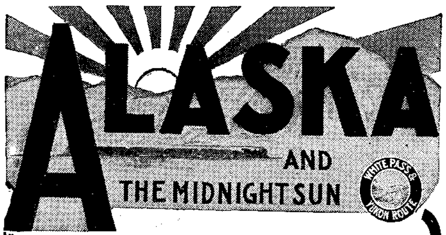
Militarism is the giving of undue prominence to military training and military glory; the maintenance of government by military force; warlike or military spirit; used now mostly in reference to the European policy of maintaining great standing armies. *Commercialism* is the domination of the merely commercial spirit.

"H. L.," Norwood, Ohio.—"Kindly give me (1) rule for dropping *e* in words when adding suffix *-able*, as *changeable, acknowledgment*, etc.; (2) rule for words ending in *-ible* and *-able*."

(1) Words ending in a soft sound of "g" or "c" retain the final "e" before adding the suffix, otherwise the "e" is dropt. (2) While there is no hard and fast rule regarding the adding of the suffixes *-able* and *-ible* in making adjectives from verbs, the general rule is that words taken into English through the French take the suffix *-able*, while those taken direct from the Latin take the suffix *-ible*.

"M. S.," Boonville, Mo.—"(1) Why is South Dakota abbreviated *S. D.* and North Dakota *N. Dak.*? (2) What is the abbreviation used in business for midnight and for noon?"

(1) Local usage may vary as to these abbreviations, but the official abbreviations used by the Post-Office Department for these two States are *N. Dak.* and *S. Dak.* respectively. (2) The abbreviation for midnight, as used in business, is 12 P.M., and for noon 12 M.



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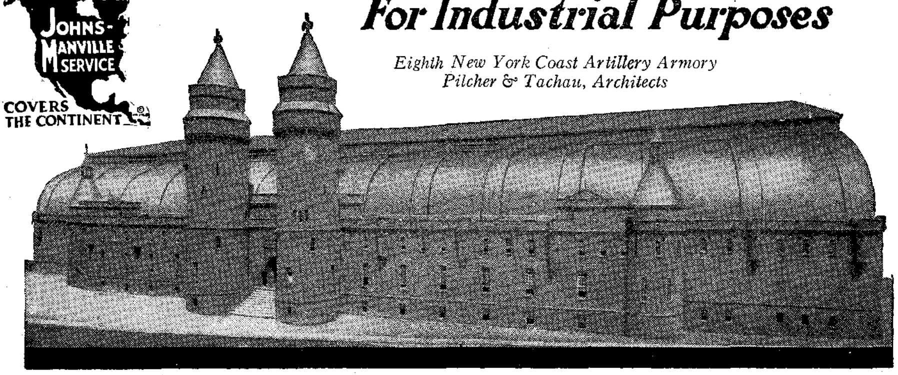

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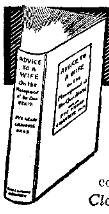

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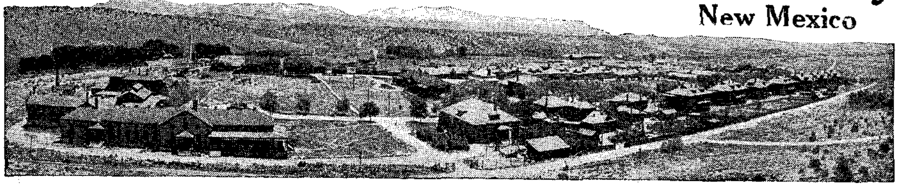

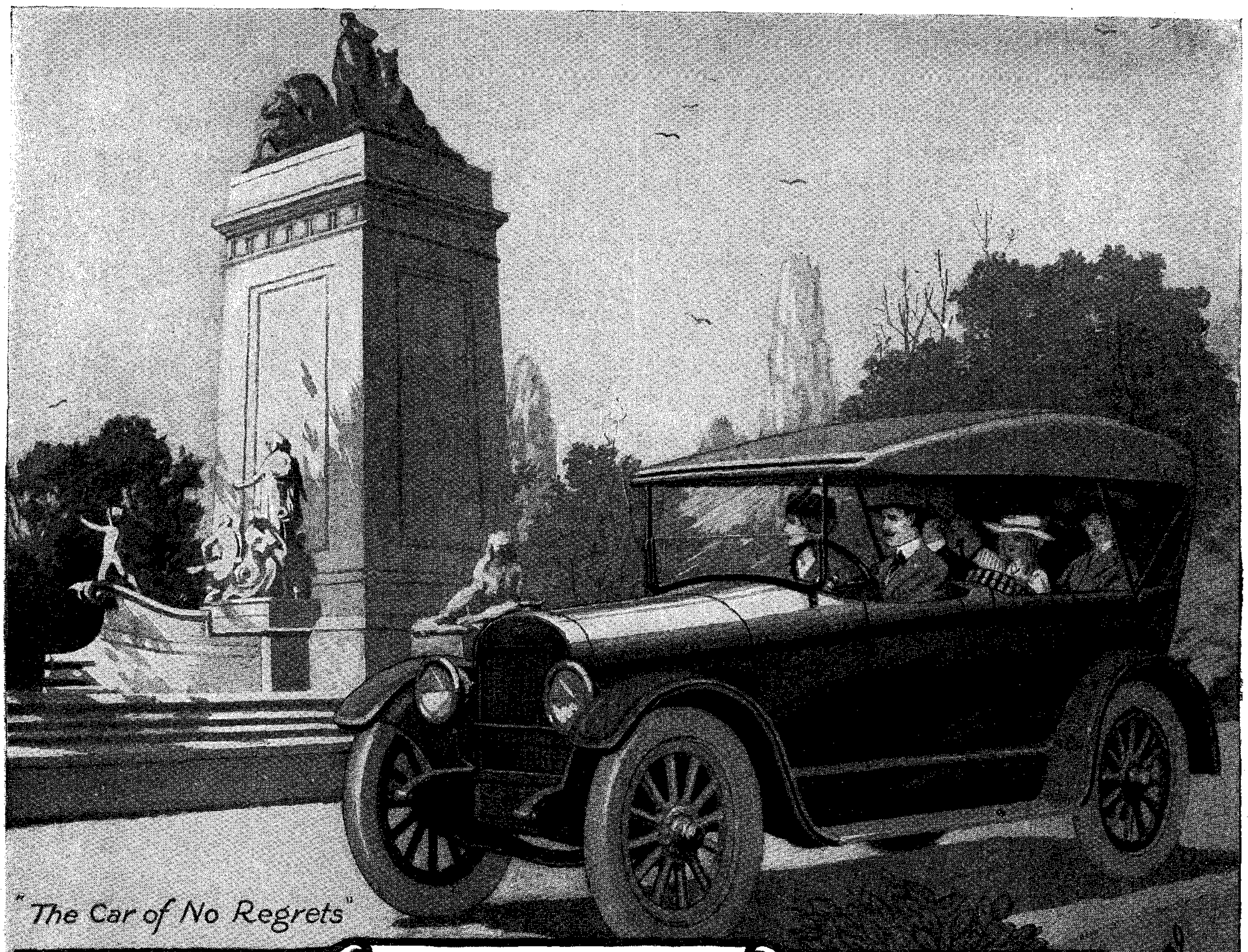
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